THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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REPUBLICAN RALLY.

The Opera House Crowded with the Voters of El Paso.

BRILLIANT SPEECH BY H. H. EDDY.

Issues of the Campaign Thoroughly Discussed—Turbulent Weaver Advocates Suppressed with Facts and Figures.

The Republican rally last night was the biggest event so far of the campaign in this county. The opera house was filled to overflowing; there was good speaking and plenty of enthusiasm. The announcement that two such able speakers as Hon. H. H. Eddy, candidate for congress, and Judge W. S. Decker of Denver as the speakers would be enough to fill the largest building in this city at any time, and in the midst of a lively campaign attracted so many people that the house would not hold all who wished to attend. At 8 o'clock the place was entirely filled with the exception of a few chairs on the stage and several rows of seats in the parquet reserved for Colorado City and Manitou people. The Centennial State band was present and discoursed national airs. Soon the eminent speakers filed upon the stage and were greeted with loud applause. A few minutes after the delegation from Colorado City arrived, 200 strong, carrying banners and wearing "grandpa" hats. They were headed by a band of martial music, and as they marched down the aisle were greeted with a mighty cheer. On the banners were inscriptions, "Colorado City Votes for Free Silver," for "Hon. H. H. Eddy, Champion of Labor and Silver!" for Humphrey, Baldwin, Reynolds and other candidates.

The stage was completely surrounded by flags. Two large ones were draped over the front and one hung in the rear. On the right of the stage was a large picture of Benjamin Harrison and on the left Whitelaw Reid. Seated on the stage were Hon. J. K. Goudy, chairman of the meeting; Judge Decker, Hon. H. H. Eddy, Hon. Harry Tarbell, Moses Q. Hale, chairman of the county central committee; Judge Donnell of Florissant, Rev. M. D. Ormes, Dr. Robinson, Mr. J. H. Barlow, Mr. Reuben Berrey, Hon. Joseph Reynolds, Hon. A. L. Humphrey and other well known Republicans. In the audience it was noted that there were a number of People's party voters, wearing Weaver badges, and they were evidently there to make it known.

Mr. Goudy, in opening the meeting, addressed a few words. He said that this had not been a campaign of brass bands, but of silent thoughtfulness. It is meet that the people should assemble on such occasions as this and that they should give attention to those who would discuss this issue. As this state is for free coinage and is overwhelmingly Republican it follows that the party is for free silver.

Mr. Goudy then introduced Hon. Harry Tarbell, candidate for auditor of state. Mr. Tarbell is not much of a public speaker but made one of the hits of the evening by simply getting up and thanking the people for their presence. He said that he and his colleagues were sensible of the honor of appearing before such an audience. "You can all say that you know your next auditor of state." (Applause.)

Mr. Goudy next introduced Hon. H. H. Eddy. He spoke of Mr. Patterson's remarks last week that there were only two men running for congress. He would introduce a candidate who was not only running but who will be elected.

Mr. Eddy is a splendid platform speaker and he began in his well known vigorous style. He referred to the fact that in the opera house where he was now speaking, he had the honor of being nominated for congress by the Republican party. He had told the Republicans that he would make the best campaign that his ability would permit. This is his thirty-seventh speech in the campaign, in his district, and it is going to be his district. It may be that he has been lost to the vision of Thomas Patterson, but now he is found. He had been routing out the voters, he has found them and they are prepared to march to victory. This, he said, has been a remarkable campaign, in that it has brought out a new party with bad manners. He had spoken in every campaign in this state for twelve years, often in communities where there were large Democratic majorities, but it is in this campaign that he has first faced crowds where they attempt to break up meetings. In the most sarcastic manner he divided the meeting disturbers into three classes — hissers, stampers and those who ask impossible questions. There is a question dearer and more important in this country than free silver and free gold, the right of free speech. This campaign has also been peculiar in that it has been devoid of eulogies and all have been compelled to think. He spoke of the growth of the People's party, its platform. In the agricultural states it is in every sense a political organization. Here it is different, for 90 per cent. of those who are advocating its candidates do not believe in the platform. The People's party movement was like the physical intoxication of the Indian ghost dances. The question of the desirability of the free coinage of silver is not an issue in this state. Mr. Eddy at this point happened to mention the name of Weaver and the Populists present gave a yell. He stopped a moment to say that he would mention the name again during the evening and in such a way that they could shout if they so desired. Continuing he said that those politicians who say it is an issue are throwing dust in the voters' eyes, for every man in the state who desires to see the community thrive is in favor of free silver. When the question of how best to secure this result is reached there is an issue, there we divide. In speaking of the People's party, therefore and its leaders, he only referred to the party outside of this state.

You are not going to accomplish the result you desire by button-holing every man you meet upon the street. You must by careful and consistent work try to secure votes for your representatives to congress. You must teach these voters and that is the only way to do it. We have a local interest in this question and must study the question in every detail, just as the Pennsylvanian studies the coal question. In looking into this question we hold an advantage of situation over eastern people whose votes we want. Remember also, if we are sound on this question, that the vast majority of easterners are our natural allies. Every farmer, business man and manufacturer, every man except the money lenders. To win these friends we must use the logic of our situation and throw the scales from their eyes. If we are right, others are wrong. Every man should realize the responsibilities resting upon him. There is no reason for haste. Every sincere man ought to attend political meetings not to close his ears, but to learn.

There are three parts of the new political party. The first is composed of disappointed office seekers. Another class desire to elect by indirection Grover Cleveland. Third, is a class who desire to aid the cause of silver. This is the largest class. The eastern people whose votes you need do not wish to aid attempts to inflate the currency. They are sound on finance.

True the Weaver platform has a free silver plank but it has other planks which would snuff out the light of silver as effectually as the light of a candle may be snuffed. There never has been a more inveterate enemy of silver than James B. Weaver.

As a demonstration in opposition to the above statement Mr. Eddy stated that wherever the Weaver disturbers had made their appearance the Republican party had gained votes.

Continuing he said Weaver was nominated in a greenback convention and stood upon a greenback platform. He tramped up and down the Missouri valley bearing a banner upon which was inscribed the word "Greenbacks," and he made speech after speech in which he declared that "gold and silver as money metals were relics of barbarism." "Cheer now," said Mr. Eddy, but the cheers were not forthcoming. This statement by Weaver was not uttered by a boy, but was the deliberate utterance of a man who knew what he was talking about. This man has been guilty of more utterances against free silver than any gold bug since the dawn of civilization. He said as he stood in Des Moines standing on a free coinage plank in his platform: "The intrinsic value idea is a fraud. The idea that there is any intrinsic value in these metals is a fraud." Thus he spoke of the metals for which hundreds of miners delve in the earth; these metals stand for every drop of sweat which falls from a miner's brow as he strikes a drill in a mine. Yet this man as the head of the freshest party of the people says the intrinsic value idea is worth nothing. Every man who believes that one dollar is as good as another and that the dollar given for a wage one day shall be worth a dollar the next, these according to Weaver, are criminals.

"We intend," continues Weaver, "to ultimately demonetize both metals." "Cheer that," said Mr. Eddy. But there were no cheers.

Continuing, he said: "You now join hands with the chief inflationists of the country, and yet you expect eastern votes to aid the cause of silver." Weaver has not only been an enemy of silver, but the planks of his platform would destroy every germ of hope for free silver.

Weaver came into Colorado as a reaper. He finds the ripened sheaves ready in the fields. He makes an attack upon the windmill, carries coal to Newcastle. He confines himself to the necessity for free silver, which every one believes in, and that's all he says. If he was a sincere man, why didn't he take up and discuss the Omaha platform. But mark his conduct. The moment he gets into the agricultural states, beyond a casual mention of silver, he devotes his entire time to the subtreasury bill and the government purchase of railroads. He forgets to mention our cause. Is this the sincerity of a friend of the cause? It seems to me that every man here should support a man who has the courage of convictions.

But those other things they wish to accomplish—these theories are of such a character as to destroy all promise of free coinage. Take the purchase of railroads by the government. These roads are worth $9,000,000,000. Three times the amount of our national debt at the close of the rebellion. More money than is in circulation in the world to-day. The only way to purchase them is to issue paper fiat money. Take the sub-treasury bill. It would take $3,000,000,000 more. The only way to secure this money and the loans which would follow it is to keep the printing presses going all the time.

Yet they say they are going to aid the cause of silver. Just as soon as paper depreciates in value so soon will coin disappear from circulation. Would we coin silver and would mining go on under such a condition of affairs as this. Mining would be a thing of the past. But every industry would be paralyzed by this immense volume of circulating medium. These things will never become laws, but you are proposing to yoke up with all these absurdities an absolutely sound financial proposition, that which we are working for.

Those Weaverites have selected their representatives in Washington. These have prepared a bill in Congress now awaiting action. It is printed by the government and says that there shall be erected in every county a branch commerce department in which there shall be a land department and a warehouse department and other departments. They promised us silver. Where do they put it in their bill? Here. "One year after the passage of this act the coinage of all silver above the denomination of 25 cents shall cease. Three years after the passage of this act all gold and silver shall cease to be legal tender. The government shall redeem it and melt it into bullion."

There is no man who can ever find a proposition emanating from any man or body equal to this coming from the chosen leaders of this party. One might hope they would use the bullion to sustain the credit of this government, but they pulled silver down another notch and said "that this bullion be offered for sale." When this became known they attempted to palliate Simpson's effort and said this was introduced as a joke. Such is an absolute misstatement.

Mr. Eddy read from the Congressional Record in which Simpson was charged upon the floor of the house with being false to the mining interests, and he said, "That's so."

We have the Republican nominee and platform and Democratic nominee and its platform. In Cleveland we have an enemy to silver and a monometallist. His every utterance is inimical to silver.

Let us look at Harrison. He is the first president since Washington to sign a bill favorable to silver. Not a single line has he ever written hostile to silver. (Applause.)

We are proposing to kick the pot into the fire. They propose to invoke upon our heads the same blight of disaster brought by such movements upon Kansas and Nebraska. Are we standing upon the verge of ruin? Are you aware that 90 per cent. of money for development of the state in her mines and railroads comes from the east? Are you willing to have the state go to the east as a state given over to the fiat money cranks?

Mr. Eddy proceeded to take up the charges that he was a corporationist by saying that he had been opposed to railroad legislation because railroads were needed to build up that portion of the state he represented. He had voted against the employers' liability bill because it was unconstitutional.

Judge Decker of Denver was the next speaker. He reviewed the course of Judge Bell. He said that if Bell had worked for his natural life he could not make a speech like that just made by Mr. Eddy. "Do you think," said he, "that a man running on these several tickets, neglecting his court, haranguing for he knows not what, holding on to his position that perchance if a contest shall arise that he shall sit upon his own case is the kind of a man I want to vote for? No. That man Bell makes me sick. How unlike that high-minded jurist, Hon. Joseph C. Helm, who resigned on receiving his nomination, although he had eight years yet to serve.

Let us look at Thomas M. Patterson who challenges the character of Teller and Harrison. Eight years ago he stumped the state for Cleveland who had already written his letter against silver. At a banquet given at the Iroquois club at the close of Cleveland's administration, he eulogized Cleveland, notwithstanding his enmity to silver. Patterson went to the St. Louis convention and was heart and soul for Cleveland. He went to the Chicago convention also. He would have accepted Cleveland if the word "free," which didn't change the plank one bit, had been put in, and he would have been supporting Cleveland yet, despite Cleveland's hostility to silver.

Judge Decker showed how the Weaverites were falsifying affairs by showing that the assessed value of property in the state had increased from $180,000,000 in '88 to $236,000,000 in '92. The value of the gold and silver and coal output had increased wonderfully as presented by Judge Decker's figures. Colorado has a better credit than any western state. There are $22,000,000 in Denver banks alone ready to be loaned.

Money is timid where wild-cat notions are enacted into law. The state has prospered; there are less paupers in the land than ever before. Men desiring labor can get it. Men desiring a livelihood for themselves and family can get it. Population and wealth have come hand in hand with prosperity and promise in the land. In closing the speaker contrasted the present experience of the country with the state that existed under a Democratic administration.

Only One National Candidate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—About 5,000 bankers, merchants and brokers and their clerks filled the sidewalks and streets in front and about the sub-treasury steps at Wall street today and listened to the Republican orators who spoke under the auspices of the Republican club of this city. Captain Brainer, the chairman, introduced the speaker, L. E. Chittenden, who devoted his remarks to the benefits arising from the policy of the Republican administration. The band played an air and then ex-Congressman Roswell Horr was presented.

He was followed by Col. Elliot F. Shepard, who said that Benjamin Harrison was the only national candidate for the presidency, because Mr. Cleveland's party surrendered Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Minnesota, having withdrawn their electoral tickets there in the interests of the Weaver party and not therefore been accepted in any sense of the word as a national party.

A Lack of Water.

READING, Pa., Nov. 3.—Rain fell here for several hours this morning, but the sun subsequently broke through the clouds and the temperature was like early summer. Nothing but a settled rain of three days will replenish the water supply of this section of the state. Many springs and wells are dry and the farmers continue to suffer great inconvenience. Reports from Palmyra and Port Clinton indicate a like condition of affairs.

A Charitable Woman Dead.

DENVER, Nov. 3.—Mrs. A. Jacobs, one of the most noted charitable ladies in the west and a leading worker in the society of Christian Aids and Endeavor and all other like organizations, died here this morning after a brief illness of pneumonia which was aggravated by a complication of other diseases.

A Strike Probable.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—From the present indications there will be a general strike all over this city Saturday morning, which will involve 25,000 or 30,000 men. The merchants have refused to treat further with the men until all the strikers have returned and of this there seems little prospect. Labor committee have been in session all night and at midnight it is reported a general tie up has been ordered.

The farmers and merchants of the San Luis valley are making earnest efforts to assist in every way possible the survey of the Trinidad and San Luis Valley railroad. The farmers along the creeks are willing to furnish part of the labor of grading and will furnish teams for that purpose. It can be readily seen that the people of that beautiful valley are determined to have a market for their produce.—Trinidad Advertiser.

A RAID OF UTES.

A Dangerous Experiment by the War Department.

PROTECTING TROOPS WITHDRAW

Colorado and Utah Settlers Find Grounds for Alarm—Unruly and Boisterous Conduct Already Manifest—An Outbreak Feared.

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Nov. 1.—That the white settlers near the Uncompahgre Ute reservation are alarmed over the removal of the troops from Fort Duchesne is evident from the following letter received by a gentleman in this city:

"On Nov. 15 the remaining troops now stationed at the fort will be removed to Fort Logan and then about 5000 people in Ashley valley will be at the mercy of at least 5000 blood-thirsty, pilfering Utes. The settlers are alarmed and do not understand just why this move is made, but the Indians are already getting stubborn and only a few days ago two bucks stopped broadside in the road and forced a ranchman to drive around them. It is getting a little late in the season for them to don the war paint, but look out when grass comes in the spring. The Meeker and Thornburg affairs will be repeated."

The writer is on the ground and is a man who knows what he is talking about.

ALARM IN UTAH.

PROVO, Utah, Nov. 1.—Considerable anxiety is expressed by officers this morning from Uintah Indian reservation, this territory, on account of the temporary removal from Fort Duchesne of a portion of the United States troops with the intention ultimately to permanently abandon that post. The Indians are now indulging in drunken orgies and various misdemeanors unknown when under more rigid military restraint.

WASHINGTON KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT IT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—The officers of the Indian bureau have not as yet received any information regarding the threatened outbreak of the White river Utes in Utah as telegraphed from Meeker, Colorado, last night. The White Rivers and their neighbors, the Uncompahgres, are regarded by the department as the most uncivilized and dangerous bands of Indians with whom they have to deal and for many years past it has been thought prudent to keep a force of United States troops at Fort Duchesne, which is on the Uncompahgre reservation. These bands have committed the most atrocious crimes known in Indian history and their record has been one of treachery, insubordination and bitter protests against restraint of authority. They were leading and conspicuous actors in the Meeker and Thornburg massacres in 1879, where the most cruel tortures were inflicted upon their victims. In view of the present disturbed condition of affairs on these reservations, it is believed that the order issued some time ago by the war department, abandoning Fort Duchesne and removing the troops therefrom, will be rescinded, at least for the present. The resignation of Agent Waugh and his subordinates because of the order removing the troops, have not been received in Washington.

The W. C. T. U. Convention.

DENVER, Nov. 1.—On account of the inclement weather, the attendance upon the fifth days' session of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention was small. Telegrams from Neal Dow and J. S. Crawford congratulating the convention upon its work were read. Lady Henry Somerset took the chair and after a brief devotional exercise the seats were cleared of all but voters and the convention proceeded to the election of officers. The vote for president resulted in 535 votes for Frances E. Willard, who was led to the platform amid the greatest enthusiasm and the waving of handkerchiefs. Miss Buell was elected corresponding secretary; Miss Pugh, treasurer and Mrs. Woodbridge, recording secretary.

In the afternoon a meeting of the editors of state papers, assembled in the pastor's study, resulted in the organization, framing of constitution and election of officers for an interstate W. C. T. U. Press association for furthering the interests of state W. C. T. U. Miss Sadie E. Reed of Indianapolis, Ind., was chosen president. The cause of the temperance hospital at Chicago was presented by Mrs. F. B. Hobbs. Mrs. Carse of Chicago, the priestess of the great temperance temple, was greeted with long continued applause. This building is considered one of the most beautiful pieces of architecture of its kind in the world. It is built largely by the mites of W. C. T. U. women all over the nation. Offices have been rented for three years to the amount of $350,000 a year. Much discussion was created and some brilliantly witty remarks made in reference to the fact that a Republican club had held its meetings in the unfinished Willard hall, a circumstance which doubtless will never be repeated, since the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, Your committee, recognizing that the National Woman's Christian Temperance union has as yet no legal control over the temple in Chicago, which is under a separate corporation and has no jurisdiction therefore in the renting of the same, still believes it incumbent on this convention to make the following declarations:

Whereas, The constituency of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union has stood back of the building of the temple at Chicago with its money, influence, and prayers, until it is held sacred to the great reform represented by this organization, and whereas, the world outside believes the temple, and especially Willard hall, to be under our control, and holds us morally responsible for the use made of the assembly room which bears the name of our national president, therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby express our amazement and sorrow, and record our united protest that the first meetings held within its walls should be the campaign rallies of a political party whose policy and principles regarding the liquor traffic are utterly opposed to the spirit and purpose of this organization. But we rejoice that the explanation which was offered in this convention, and was accepted, gives assurance that the same will not be repeated."

Reports of work among colored people's W. C. T. U. coffee houses, and scientific cookery followed rapidly. Miss Bertha M. Smith gave a most charming exhibition of herself in her business suit which was received with great applause.

All the evening session was occupied by the reading of reports of the state presidents.

DENVER, Nov. 2.—This was the last business session of the National W. C. T. U. convention and the remainder of the delegates' stay in Colorado will be devoted to sight seeing and pleasure. Mrs. Caroline B. Buell opened the convention this morning. After devotional exercises, conducted by Mrs. M. A. Hitchcock, president of the Nebraska union, Miss Willard made her appearance and called for the report of the executive committee, postponed from yesterday. Mrs. Hoffman of Missouri, moved that the action relative to the convention to be held in Chicago next May be reconsidered. The motion was adopted and then Mrs. Buell of New York moved that the whole matter of the national meeting during the World's Fair be left with the general officers. By motion of Mrs. Fessenden, the plan of work committees were done away with. It was decided, as soon as practicable, to establish a daily noon prayer meeting at national headquarters in Chicago. Reports from various auxiliary departments occupied nearly all the remainder of the session. Each showed flattering conditions and large increases during the year past. Mrs. Jennie Smith of Indiana, superintendent of the railroad employes' department, announced after reading her report that she could no longer occupy the position which she had so long filled, as she would henceforth be entirely occupied by the work of The National Evangelist.

Mrs. Barnes of New York was continued as general secretary of the young women's branch of the national W. C. T. U. and Mrs. Clara Parish of Illinois was appointed by Miss Willard as national organizer, to co-operate with Mrs. Barnes. The banners for improvement in various departments were then awarded. North Carolina showed the greatest net numerical gain and received the finest banner. The prize of the greatest increase in local schools offered by the educational work was awarded to New York. Missouri received the banner for the greatest advance in scientific matters. Iowa was given the banner offered by the juvenile department.

One of the interesting incidents of the morning was the presentation of a beautiful silver souvenir to Lady Somerset by the members of the Colorado state W. C. T. U. The morning session closed with a prayer by Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood.

The chief business of the afternoon session was the report of the committee on resolutions. They pledge the moral support of the union to that political party which declares for the home against the saloon, for the enfranchisement of women and for the preservation of our American Sunday.

"That is is the sense of this body that our national congress should at as early a date as practicable make a thorough investigation of the entire liquor traffic of the United States and ascertain and officially publish the amount manufactured, imported and consumed annually; and the per cent. of poverty, ignorance, crime, insanity, disease and death from the use of intoxicants.

"That the crown of citizenship should not be placed upon foreigners until they have a thorough knowledge of our laws and institutions, and that a uniform national naturalization law be placed upon our statute books.

"Whereas, A strong effort has been and is still being made to have the gates of the Columbian exposition opened on Sunday; and,

Whereas, We believe to open any part of the exhibit on that day would establish a precedent, the tendency of which would be to break down our Sunday laws all over the country and bring to us a continental Sunday with all its demoralizing influences; therefore,

Resolved, That we are grateful for the action of our national congress in their action in ordering the gates to be closed on the first day of the week, and we trust that no contrary action will be taken."

Resolutions were also passed protesting against liquor being sold on the exposition grounds; against the tobacco and cigarette habit, and approving the movement to prevent the wearing of long skirts on the street. The other resolutions were of an unimportant nature.

Shares in the publishing society were placed on sale at $25 and several thousand dollars subscribed in a very few minutes. The balance of the afternoon session was taken up in discussions in the social and legal departments. The evening session consisted of addresses by delegates on social subjects and the convention was brought to a close.

To-morrow the delegates will be given an excursion around the famous Loop.

Heresy Not Proven.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The commission appointed more than twelve months ago by Bishop Potter to investigate charges of heresy against the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, rector of the Episcopal church of All Souls, at Sixty-sixth street and Madison avenue, has reported the charge as "not proven." The commission decided that "the catholicity of the Episcopal church was broad and large enough to allow a man to preach according to his moods. The utterance of Dr. Newton must be ascribed to his mood, and we trust that he, upon consideration, will see his way clear to revoking the utterance in question." This verdict, which was signed by the commission, was handed to Bishop Potter two weeks ago, and is only now made public.

Campaign Expenses So Far.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Sun says: Submitted herewith is the authoritative statement of expenses of this campaign up to date: This is not hearsay evidence; it comes from the highest sources. In the first place, the nomination of President Harrison at Minneapolis cost $100,000. This money was used in paying the expenses of delegations "a little short of funds when they got on the ground." Since then the Republicans have raised $2,500,000, of which President Harrison and cabinet contributed $42,000. Stephen B. Elkins and John Wanamaker are not included. The expenses of the Democrats' national fight date from Feb. 22 last, when at Albany the snap movement was inaugurated. Ex-Mayor Wm. R. Grace as the head of that movement demonstrated that he was no mean money getter. Headquarters were opened in New York, attached to which was a big literary bureau, all in the interest of Mr. Cleveland's nomination. The Syracuse convention was an expensive affair. The railroad tickets were provided, but the expenses of the delegates to that convention had to be met. The charge of the anti-snappers in Chicago also cost something and altogether the snap cost $300,000. This statement is made on the authority of a member of the national Democratic committee. The Democrats have been compelled to face the same increased expenses in the different states that their Republican adversaries have. The expenses at national headquarters have been larger proportionately than at Mr. Carter's shop. The Democratic committee has been compelled each week to face a salary list two yards long. Ex-President Cleveland and the members of his cabinet have subscribed $60,000: this does not include the money raised by Mr. Whitney in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Boston.

The distribution of funds from the two headquarters in the last two days will perhaps demonstrate clearly more than anything else just where the fight is. There may be one or two errors in the Republican schedule for the reason that one or two statements could not be actually confirmed, but it is approximately correct. The Republican schedule is as follows: New York $600,000, New York city $50,000, Indiana $250,000, Connecticut $100,000, Alabama $100,000, Delaware $25,000. Total, $1,125,000. Funds have also been sent to Virginia, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. The Democratic schedule is correct. It is furnished by an eminent authority. The funds distributed by the Democrats within the last forty-eight hours have been sent as follows: New York state $300,000, New York city $100,000, Indiana $140,000, Ohio $50,000, Virginia $15,000, West Virginia $30,000, Connecticut $75,000, North Carolina $40,000, total $755,000. In the foregoing schedule the amounts sent into New Jersey and distributed from the branch headquarters of the national Democratic committee in Chicago are not included. These amounts could not be ascertained. It will appear, therefore, that this is neither a "crow" nor a "boodle" campaign. The battle to be fought Tuesday next will be determined by the issues of the campaign, notwithstanding the comments to the contrary.

A Confident Prediction.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Chairman Helm, of the speakers' bureau at Republican headquarters, said: "The work of the speakers' bureau is practically over. All speakers have been assigned to the different states and the most of them have returned to their own states. I am satisfied after twelve weeks' work in the speakers' bureau that the voters of this country are prepared to meet the questions and are posted on all of them. The members of the Republican national committee have refrained from saying very much on this subject of the election, but have waited until they could hear from the people. They have heard from them in a very satisfactory manner and we feel that we can predict confidently that Harrison and Reid will be elected."

McKinley Prophesies Success.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 3.—Governor McKinley arrived here about 1 o'clock this afternoon from New York state. He was met by a committee of Republicans and consented to make a brief address at the noonday meeting of Republican business men. He said that the outlook in New York was cheering (applause) and that the Republicans would certainly win next Tuesday.

Republican Chances in Michigan.

DETROIT, Nov. 3.—Senator McMillan, chairman of the Republican state central committee, predicts the election of Rich, the Republican nominee for governor, by a majority of from 14,000 to 18,000. He says also that eight of the new congressmen will be Republicans.

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A HEAVY FIRE.

A Threatened Catastrophe Narrowly Averted.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS BURNED.

Hasty Exit of Hotel Guests—The New Athletic Club Building Burned—The Chicago Fire Panorama has a Taste of Realism.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—About 1:30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the new building of the Chicago Athletic association, on Michigan avenue near Madison street. Owing to the fact that the building was still without a roof and contained large quantities of building material, the fire spread rapidly and at 2 a. m. had ignited the large ten story building of the Chicago Bank Note company and the St. Bernard hotel, adjoining on the north and west respectively. Good headway is now being made against the flames and the two last named structures may be saved from total destruction. The guests of the St. Bernard hotel had sufficient warning to make their escape hurriedly dressed.

2:15 a. m.—The fire is not yet under control. The walls of the Athletic club building have fallen and the panorama of the Chicago fire, adjoining it on the south has caught fire and will be destroyed. No estimate of the loss can be made at this hour.

2:50 a. m.—The fire is now under control. The loss to the Chicago Athletic club building will be at least $40,000. The Chicago Fire Panorama was damaged by smoke and water to the extent of $25,000. The insurance could not be ascertained.

The W. C. T. U. Convention.

DENVER, Oct. 31.—This morning's session of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention was opened by prayer offered by Mrs. Trego of Illinois. Miscellaneous business was then taken up, the subject under discussion being a change in the constitution giving one delegate for every 1000 members of each state organization. Notice of a proposed change in the constitutions as follows was made: "That the editor of book and publications, the business manager of the Woman's Temperance Publishing association, when a W. C. T. U. woman, and the national superintendent be made members of the executive board," making an addition of about fifty to the executive committee.

Reports of the national superintendents were taken up. The new department of physical culture was ably presented by Mrs. Frances W. Leitor of Mansfield, O., who said that realizing the debility of American women from the use of stimulants, unhealthful dressing and other causes, she was glad to say that this department was established firmly as a line of W. C. T. U. work. The department of literature was reported by Mrs. Basta, the business manager of the Woman's Temperance Publishing association of Chicago. She impressed the necessity of the workers taking The Union Signal. She presented a motion report sent in by North Dakota on the value of literature in campaigns and all branches of our work where the public need instruction.

Mrs. Hunt, national superintendent of scientific temperance, demonstrated some of the work under the charge by having stretched before the audience an immense bulletin 18x24 feet, containing the "Four Essentials to the enforcement of a Temperance Education Law," also a large map of the United States, giving the states having the scientific instruction law in white while the eight states who have not passed this law were printed in blackest ink.

At the afternoon session Dr. Hopkins president of Westminster university, Denver, was introduced and withdrew in favor of his wife, one of the Crusade women. A call for the original crusaders resulted in the rising of thirty-seven women. A brief but spirited discussion as to the obligation of the W. C. T. U. to the railroads resulted in the voting of a circular of thanks, the letter to be written by Miss Jennie Smith, the friend of the railroad boys, and Mrs. Mollie G. Bay, to be sent to all railroad employers over the United States.

A report of evangelistic work was given by Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, showing excellent results. A resolution thanking Dean Wright of New York city for his services in conducting a course of evangelistic meetings was carried.

Mrs. R. A. Ensign, for thirteen years superintendent of the Unfermented Wine department, sent her report, which was read by Miss Helen Rice. She stated that one-third of our pastors, men of iron will, still insist upon using fermented wine. The Methodist church, in its discipline discountenances the use of fermented wine. But one bishop of Episcopal church was reported as opposing the use of fermented wine. Receipts for the making of unfermented wine have been sent out to all churches. A delegate from Madras, India, made some very pertinent remarks on the use of unfermented wine in the churches of India.

Mrs. J. M. Kinney, reporting on penal work, plead for matrons in penitentiaries, and the separation of classes and sexes. Mrs. S. A. Morrison, from the department of charitable work, told of the work done in that line so far as reports had been received. The report was quite encouraging. Mrs. Margaret A. Watts, from the reformatory department, gave an interesting report of the law in various states regarding the office of police matron, and the wonderful work in the reformatory work that has resulted. The convention then took a recess until this evening, when the oratorical contest for the Demorest diamond medal will occur.

THE DEMOREST CONTEST.

In the contest for the Demorest diamond medal to-night, Miss Margaret T. Badger, a 14-year-o digir from Atlanta, Ga., was the victor. Her subject was "Young America's War Cry."

Fusion and Confusion.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Mr. E. L. Scott of the Portland, Ore., Oregonian, is stopping at the Grand Pacific. "There is a snarl in the preparations for the election in Oregon that is likely to bring discomfiture to the Democrats and People's party," said Mr. Scott. "An attempt has been made by these two parties to form a fusion ticket. The plan was to withdraw two Democratic electors and two Populist electors and unite the same number of electors in the two parties and thus, if possible, get a popular majority for the fusion electoral ticket over the Republicans. The difficulty has arisen under the provisions of the Australian ballot system in that state, which is somewhat peculiar. Under this law it is provided that all nominations must be filed with the secretary of state and with the clerks of the respective counties at least fifteen days before the election. Each party makes its tickets and envelops it as required by law, and provisions are only made for filing independent tickets upon the petition of an adequate number of voters. Now it happens that this attempt at fusion has been made too late. It is now much less than fifteen days to election and was less than fifteen days when this effort to combine began to take shape. The respective electoral tickets had already been filed with the secretary of state and with the clerks of the counties according to law. It is made the duty of the clerks of each county to make an official ballot for each party, reproducing exactly the tickets filed with him. This work had already been done. Now, in view of the time remaining before election, it is impossible to form any other ticket that can be legally voted at the election. Nor is there any provision in the law for the withdrawal by a candidate or his resignation from a ticket when once his nomination has been filed. The consequence is that the Democrats and Populists are not able to get together upon any legal ticket, nor are they able to get back to the original conditions. They can, in fact, neither go backward nor forward. The Democrats may vote for their own electors, but cannot vote for the Populist electors, and the Populists may vote for their own electors but they cannot vote for the Democratic electors. There is, in a word, no way to combine the tickets because the time fixed by law under which such combination could be made has passed. It is a serious question to the Democratic and Populist parties of Oregon what they are going to do about it. There is a tangle that produces serious demoralization and yet no lawyer has been able to find a way out of it. It looks as if the election, except on the part of Republicans, would virtually go by default. But it may not be of such consequence, since it is regarded as scarcely probable that any combination can be made that would defeat the Republican electors."

An English Opinion.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Times to-day publishes a long review of American politics. It says that this country has no reason to be very enthusiastic for either candidate, Mr. Cleveland, who has distinguished himself by a gratuitous insult to England by demanding the recall of Minister West, and President Harrison who is not behind in the same methods of currying favor with the omnipotent Irish vote by the appointment as minister to Chili of Patrick Egan.

The Outlook in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 31.—The three party committees in Minnesota have about rounded up their work during this week. There will be the usual number of speeches made throughout the state, but the committee have sent out their last bunches of literature, and arranged for completing the registration in the country on Tuesday and Wednesday. The indications point to a vote of about 280,000 for the state against 262,000 in 1888. About ten thousand of the increase will be in the cities of Minneapolis and the mining regions of St. Louis county.

Secretary Smalley of the Democratic committee says: "The Democrats are going to do far better than they expected at the outset. They are going to help the Weaver men elect four presidential electors. The Populists are going to have a good majority in the legislature. Daniel W. Lawler will be the next governor and the congressional delegation will be made up of four Democrats, two Republicans and one Populist."

Asked as to the outlook, Chairman Jamieson of the Republican committee said: "The old-time Republicans are coming back to us in the last days of the campaign and we shall have safe pluralities on all our candidates."

International Copyright With Italy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The president today issued his proclamation declaring Italy a nation coming within the scope of the United States copyright law. Section 13 of the act of March 3, 1891, relating to copyright, provides that said act "shall only apply to a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation when such foreign state or nation permits citizens of the United States of America the benefit of the copyright as on substantially the same basis as its own citizens, or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by terms of which agreement the United States of America may at its pleasure become a party to such agreement."

Satisfactory official assurances having been given that in Italy the law permits the citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to the citizens of Italy, the president proclaims Italy as within the copyright union.

A Dangerous Reminiscence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The officials of the navy department are watching with some apprehension the course of events at Charleston, S. C., where beginning to-day there is to be a celebration, or gala week, in commemoration of the escape of the city from total destruction by the earthquake of 1886. At the request of the state the Dolphin and Vesuvius have been sent to the city to participate in the celebration. The Vesuvius arrived there yesterday. Much talk has been created in the ranks of the officers by the report that a bombardment of Fort Sumter is to form a part of the programme. If any such intention has taken shape in the official programme the naval department would have promptly countermanded the orders of the naval vessels and Commodore Ramsay says that he would not for a moment tolerate the idea that a vessel of the United States navy should participate in an attack even though it were a sham attack. From the facts he has decided that no official programme has yet been issued and the department has no basis for such action. So it has been decided to leave the question for the participation of the vessels in the celebration to the discretion of Commander Brownson, of the Dolphin, the senior officer of the three fleets, and confidence is felt as to the department's in the soundness of his judgment.

Relief for Milwaukee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—On last Saturday, when the full extent of the loss of the great fire at Milwaukee became known, Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross, promptly wired Mayor Somers of Milwaukee, authorizing him to draw upon the Red Cross for one thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers. To-night Miss Barton received a telegram from Mayor Somers thanking her for the gift.

STATE STRESS.

The Chief Issue of the Campaign is the Credit of the State.

A BUSINESS MAN'S VIEW.

Colorado is Threatened by the Same Evil that has Injured Kansas—The Personal Experience of One Who Knows—A Precipice.

The eloquent champion of the People's party, D. M. Patterson, made last week in our city a statement so true and fraught with such deep meaning, that it becomes us followers to stop and seriously consider it. He remarked upon the well-known fact that two years ago, after the Barings failed, Colorado's prosperity suddenly came to a halt. As Patterson expresses it, we were brought to the edge of a precipice.

Now, this undeniable assertion of Patterson's is something that all of us voters in Colorado must think about. It is the business end of the subject. We can afford to indulge in theories and arguments about the merits of gold and silver and about laws of finance and the tariff; but when we get down to a subject that involves our business prosperity, it is time to stop all reasoning as to how things ought to be, and with cold-blooded calculation try to understand where Patterson and his politics are likely to take us. When, as voters, our wages and the values of our homes and property are being considered, let us stop sentimentalizing and figure on the results our votes will have on ourselves and our families.

It is true that two years ago the business prosperity of this state was on a precipice. Barings failed, the finances of the world were tightened, and what was the result? The money centers of the earth had just as much as they could do to look after themselves. Outside speculation ceased and investment from monetary centers was withdrawn. Among other places Colorado ceased to be the recipient of the surplus capital of the world. That minute our prosperity was stopped with a jerk.

Then what happened? Interest rates went up, and real estate went down. The money to build with ceased to flow and mechanics eighteen months ago were short of work. Colorado Springs is gradually recovering, but Denver and Pueblo have not yet gotten over the shock.

Now we are threatened with another precipice, and unless the voters of this state act in their threatened tendency to follow the new party, the business of Colorado will go clean over the precipice this time. The danger cannot be dodged, and why?

The minute this state goes on record as a People's party community, that minute capital will stop coming into our cities. Eastern and English capital is sensitive. It has suffered much in places where the People's party has always been followed by adverse legislation. Suppose a voter in Colorado saved up $300 and put it into a mortgage in Pennsylvania, and suppose he had trouble in collecting it when due, just as there is trouble in such cases in Kansas to-day? Would he not shun Pennsylvania hereafter? Even so eastern people shun states where the People's party has operated. Our beautiful state will be no exception to the rule.

Let us shut our eyes to the way we would like things to be, and see what they are likely to be. Let us look at Kansas. We can get on a train, and less than twenty-four hours will show us a state rich in natural wealth, yet almost moneyless.

The writer made a tour of eastern Kansas recently. Politics were not. On the street corners lines of men were standing, talking calamity and firing tobacco juice on to the sidewalks. They discussed finance and Jerry Simpson by the hour. But hear talking and tobacco will no more make them rich—they should get home and "scratch" to help themselves along to wealth. Meanwhile where were the unquestionably large number of Republicans and Democrats that Kansas undoubtedly contains? They were out on their farms working and thinking, and not knowing much about calamities. I know instances in Kansas when mortgages have come due and where the security is excellent, yet where foreclosures are in progress just because borrowers can not get the money to renew their loans with. Lenders have withdrawn their capital and the country suffers. Bankers are getting exhorbitant rates of interest because the people can not get cheaper money on their farms when they are hard up. Building operations are stopped because capitalists can not borrow money to build with. Miles and miles of houses are vacant because workmen have had to leave their little homes and all the real estate they possessed in order to find bread and butter for their families elsewhere. Simpson and his friends have walked into power at the awful expense of his willing dupes.

It has been my lot to induce some of my friends to loan a good deal of money in this state. Much of this money was once in in Kansas but withdrawn after the People's party got in to power. So it is with a large amount of the money which is keeping us from going over Patterson's "precipice" today. But it will be pulled out of this state if he succeeds in his efforts to ruin our fair commonwealth, and will be planted in other states where fair-brain theories are not exchanged for common sense.

Our daily papers contain advertisements from people who want to trade Kansas property for Colorado property. They find no takers. I know of people constantly trying to sell out in Kansas and who are moving into Colorado. They naturally want to come where the business machine is greased with eastern money. But, at this very moment we threaten to put ourselves into the position that they are endeavoring to escape from. Are they going from a frying pan into a fire? Let us recollect that if only 25 per cent. of eastern capital is withdrawn from Colorado, it will be sufficient to raise interest rates, stop improvements, throw men out of work, and necessitate their moving into some other community.

One word about mortgages; since the People's party and Democratic orators rise to attack them. Colorado has been built up by the industry of her people combined with the aid of the money lender. It is a mutual dependence. It is safe to say that hardly a business block in our cities would have been possible, nor could our agricultural and mineral wealth be developed, without the aid of outside capital. Every voter, whether he be possessed of money or not, is dependent on the mortgage system. His very living depends on fostering outside capital. It is foolish to ignore it. When we want money to extend our business or to enlarge our stories for our little ones, whether we are rich or poor, we go and see the money agent. We think him a very handy man to have around just then; yet the next moment with a great equanimity to the assertion of a politician that he is a useless man in our midst. This is ridiculous!

Carlyle once said, "Financial subjects are nuts and cover for demagogues." This saying is exemplified in Colorado politics today. Financial subjects are making a feeding for the demagogues of Colorado to speak about. Those they talk to, listen eagerly to their arguments, yet after all do not understand very much about them. Very few of us do understand the intricacies of financial matters, and that is just why demagogues succeed in leading us by the nose and pulling us around by raising finances to us. But there is one fact we can comprehend—and that is the simple argument and cold facts above produced. We can understand the business end of the matter.

To sum up, let us stop tinkering around this noisy buzz saw that most of us understand so little about, and vote on a sensible business basis. We cannot afford to take the risks we confront if the state goes for the People's party. We all know that either Cleveland or Harrison will be elected. Cleveland will be of no value as far as silver is concerned. Harrison offers better chances. Why then vote with the result of only injuring our credit and pocket books? Why should this state go in line with a party that has only brought business ruin in its train elsewhere? It is an historical fact that the People's party has never accomplished what its framers claimed it was going to do, and that financial hardship has invariably followed in its train. Why should we fall into a trap, just as the Kansas and Nebraska people are reproaching themselves for having gone into it? We cannot afford to jeopardize our prosperity by going after these strange gods. The Republican ticket offers the best solution to the problem that confronts us to-day.

WM. C. ALLEN.

Colorado Springs, Oct. 31, 1892.

Cleveland's Plans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Mr. Cleveland will in all probability visit his native state, New Jersey, before election. The report that he will do so has given rise to a desire for him to visit Connecticut, which he may yet conclude to do. To-day he was visited by Chairman Barrity, Don M. Dickinson and Daniel Lamont.

Sunday at the Fair.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—At their next meeting, the directors of the World's Fair will probably declare that the exposition must be kept open on Sunday, and formally inaugurate the campaign that is expected to end in the repeal by congress of the Sunday clause put in the appropriation bill. As the case now stands, both national and local boards are on record as committed to Sunday closing. The Chicago directors, months ago, accepted the $2,500,000 appropriation with the closing clause attached, and last week the national commission voted that the exposition should be locked on Sunday. The neither case, however, can it be said that the action taken was final or that it fairly represented the sentiment of either board.

Of the forty-five men on the board it is believed forty-three are strongly in favor of a seven-day fair. To what extent the local board will figure in the campaign against Sunday closing has not been decided. It is likely, however, that an address will be issued and given the widest possible circulation. It will take the form of an appeal to laboring men and other organized bodies, asking them to express their sentiments to congressmen and senators.

A Disturbance at Prayer Meeting.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Rev. Dr. Pierson of Philadelphia presided over an uproarious prayer meeting at Spurgeon's tabernacle this evening. This was Dr. Pierson's first appearance in his pastoral capacity since his return from the states, and at first there was every prospect that he would be cordially received. Numerous church officials shook hands with him before the services began and when he stepped forward to open the meeting many worshippers applauded him. There were slight symptoms of dissent from the rear of the room, however, to indicate that the partisans of James Spurgeon and Thomas E. Spurgeon had not left the meeting entirely in the hands of the Pierson ites. While Dr. Pierson read the Bible and prayed all was quiet. But no sooner was the hymn after the scriptura reading finished than an adherent of Thomas Spurgeon rose calling out: "Dr. Pierson, like many other members I would like to know whether you are a believer in baptism by immersion?" Dr. Pierson had no opportunity to answer, however, for an uproar followed immediately. Twenty or thirty men hastened to the questioner's seat amid cries of "Put him out," "Leave the meeting," "You're no Christian," etc. Several men who had started to eject the immersionist ordered him out of the building. He answered that he had as good a right to remain there as any member and he was ready to defend it. Two men seized him by the arms and half a dozen more pushed and pulled until they got him to the aisle. The immersionist made a stand, braced himself and partly freed himself with a violent struggle in which two members were thrown down on their knees and three seats were upset.

During the last struggle the immersionist lost his wind and he was unable longer to obey exhortations of his friends that he stand stick to his rights. So he was shoved down the aisle, minus hat and the door was closed behind him. Many women were sobbing hysterically when the struggle was ended and some time passed before perfect quiet was restored.

Dr. Pierson, who was flushed and nervous while the immersionist was being ejected, recovered his self-possession partly and began an address concerning his plans for the next ten months.

A Coffee Pot Explosion.

MCCOOK, Neb., Oct. 31.—A coffee urn in the Burlington & Missouri River railway hotel exploded last night and scalded to the boiling. Most of the occupants of the building escaped without injury but Mrs. F. S. Granger, wife of the proprietor, was burned to death before she could escape. Mr. F. S. Granger was fatally burned in attempting his wife's rescue, and his little daughter was dangerously burned. A traveling man named McC[illegible] jumped from a second story window and broke his arm. The loss on the building is $5,000.

THE GAZETTE'S VIEWS.

The Attitude of the People's Party Toward Their Interests.

CLEVELAND'S POSTOFFICE RECORD.

The Populist Platform Proposes the Disfranchisement of Railroad Employes—A Democratic Scheme to Decoy Republican Voters.

Ernest E. Richardson, secretary of Union 5583, American Federation of Labor, Denver, has written the following letter to the press, which has created considerable interest in the campaign, especially among railroad employes:

DENVER, Oct. 28, 1892.

To the Wage Earners of Colorado:

The present campaign in Colorado is one that appeals to the popular interest of wage earners in particular. I do not aspire to newspaper notoriety or in any way desire to assume any dictatorial position toward the fraternity of workmen. I do not claim to control any vote but my own, but I regard it as the duty of a man who has the welfare of labor interests at heart to call the attention of all union men and railway brotherhood men to a few issues involved in this campaign that are deserving of their attention. This letter is a recital of facts. It is free from the taint of exaggeration. It is an exposure of the trap that has been carefully baited to catch the votes of unsuspecting workingmen. I am a union man and don't propose to be trapped.

It is clearly apparent that the fusion of Democrats and Populists on the presidential electoral ticket is a scheme, pure and simple, to decoy voters into voting for Weaver and thus endeavor to deprive Harrison of the four electoral votes in Colorado. It simply means that a vote for Weaver is favorable to Cleveland's chances of having the presidential contest thrown into the house of representatives, which is largely Democratic, and which would undoubtedly select Cleveland as its presidential choice. A vote for Weaver is therefore a vote for Cleveland. How can any wage-earner vote for Cleveland either directly or indirectly, in view of his well-known hostility to labor legislation? Refer to Cleveland's record when he was governor of New York, as published by the Workingmen's Reform Association. He vetoed a mechanics lien law. He vetoed an employers liability law. He vetoed the bill abolishing convict labor in prisons. He vetoed the printers bill, thus practically slapping union printers in the face. He vetoed the tenement house cigar act, thus showing his antipathy to union cigarmakers. He vetoed the anti-child labor bill. Furthermore, when elected president he displayed his old time antagonism to labor interests by vetoing a bill passed by both houses of congress, to prevent the employment of alien or convict labor on government work. Workingmen read, ponder and reflect! Do not be decoyed into voting for Weaver under the false pretense that it is a vote for labor interests. The Weaver movement is the Trojan horse that is filled with Cleveland soldiers, that seeks to get within the walls of honest labor interests and then attempt the destruction of American labor, and American industries.

Railroad men should realize fully the original text of a section of the People's party national platform adopted at Omaha and published in the Populist newspapers. It is as follows: "We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations must either own the people or the people the corporations, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any or all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution that all employees upon such road shall, for the time being, forego the exercise of their rights of suffrage."

"Forego the right of suffrage." These words mean to disfranchise the railroad vote. How can any engineer, fireman, conductor, brakeman, switchman, baggage man, section man, flagman, shopman, machinist, railway clerk, telegraph operator or any employe of a railroad in Colorado vote for Weaver or the People's ticket, when their national platform clearly seeks to disfranchise them. Think of it! It challenges the citizenship of a man who is employed by a railroad corporation. If the government owned and operated the railroads, how could a railroad employe secure a raise of salary without legislative enactment? How could a railroad brotherhood assert any grievance effectively? How would a strike be treated? How could a railroad employe sue the government for damages? Think twice, railroad men of Colorado, before you throw yourselves into the ranks of consummate being prepared for you by the People's party. A vote for Weaver or the People's ticket is a vote to disfranchise you.

At the Republican state convention held at Pueblo, Oct. 8, a platform was adopted declaring, among other things in which labor is interested, in favor of a stringent employers' liability law, a permanent anti-child labor law, an eight-hour law, a mechanics' lien law, and the maintenance of a strict law preventing detective agencies from maintaining standing armies against workmen in labor troubles. The liberality of the Republican state platform toward labor is only excelled by its sincerity. A vote for the Republican state tickets is a vote for the true interests of the wage earners of Colorado. A vote for Weaver and the Populists' tickets is a vote to disfranchise over 12,000 railway employees of Colorado and an indirect vote for Cleveland, who vetoed the mechanics' lien law, employers' liability law and many other legislative enactments endeared to the hearts of wage earners in the state of New York, when he was governor of that commonwealth.

E. E. RICHARDSON.

A Nicaragua Canal Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 31.—The following call has been issued: In pursuance of a resolution of the national Nicaragua canal convention, held at St. Louis, June 2, and by order of the executive committee, I call upon the delegates of said convention to reassemble at New Orleans, Nov. 30, 1892, to further consider the question of the immediate construction of said canal, under the protection and control of the United States, in the interests of commerce and the countries of the western hemisphere, and such other matters as may benefit. I request the governors of states, municipal authorities, chambers of commerce, and boards of trade to notify their respective delegates to fill vacancies of such as are unable to attend, and such public authorities and commercial bodies as have not heretofore appointed delegates, that they do so at once, commercial bodies to send one delegate for each hundred members. The importance of this great work to the people of the United States cannot be overestimated and the time being so close at hand, all newspapers are requested to publish this call.

GEO. L. CONVERSE, Chairman.

WORK SUSPENDED.

Anaconda Miners Laid Off for an Indefinite Period.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Oct. 31.—All work on the Anaconda properties was suspended yesterday and the miners laid off for an indefinite period. Tools from the shafts and tunnels were taken out and stored away.

It is the general opinion in camp that this suspension of work is for the purpose of "bearing" the stock.

A five-foot vein of low grade ore was cut in the tunnel about two weeks ago and it was reported on the streets here last Friday that another vein of high grade ore had been found some fifty feet from the first mentioned vein.

There is no question but that the roads are in bad shape and the freighting charges on all ores sent out of the camp at present have been doubled within the past few weeks, and it may be the mine was closed until the Midland branch is built in and shipping charges reduced at least $10 per ton.

The Trouble Settled.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—All trouble between the telegraph operators and the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe road was settled at a conference held to-day by President Manvel and General-manager Robinson, representing the railroad, and Chief Ramsey of the railroad telegraphers, and a committee of the order, representing the operators. The conference was a long one, lasting all of the afternoon and late into the evening. The operators gained their points. Hereafter the minimum rate of wages of the operators will be $55 a month, while that of the train dispatchers will be $120. Shorter hours will prevail and pay will be given for over-time, etc.

Charleston's Gala Week.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 31.—Charleston's gala week was opened with ringing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the bells of St. Michael's church to-day. All the shipping in the port was handsomely decorated and the stars and stripes floated from the peak of every mast. The principal business streets have been profusely decorated with bunting and the flags of all nations, but "Old Glory" has the place of honor in every display. The national flag floats over the city hall, all public buildings and on many private residences. There is not a single Confederate flag in sight. The people feel that the war is over and this celebration was designed to be an everlasting memorial of the gratitude of this city for the assistance of the nations in the time of distress.

STATE NEWS.

Boulder is to have a new $150,000 hotel and a Masonic temple 56x140 and three stories high.

The state board of charities held a meeting at the state house last Friday. From the secretary's report it is found that the inmates of the state penitentiary at Canon City number 663, which, with 34 at the reformatory at Buena Vista, makes a total of 677. This is an increase of 100 in eighteen months. He estimates the number in the county jails of the state at 300. There were 150 boys in the industrial school at Golden and 46 girls in the House of the Good Shepherd at Denver. The insane asylum at Pueblo has 209 male inmates and 109 females.

A stock company should be formed for the development of the iron mines in the vicinity of Trinidad. It has been proven beyond a doubt that there is an inexhaustible supply of iron within a short distance of Trinidad, and yet there seems to be no one who is desirous of investing in an enterprise that will pay better than a national bank. It is to be hoped that capital will take hold of this industry soon. To use Colonel Seller's remark, there's millions in it.—Trinidad Advertiser.

The Bijou Ditch company closed a deal with Mr. William Tell, agent for the Swiss colony, for 12,000 acres of land under that ditch, and 150 families will be colonized without delay. This will make about 800 people in the colony. The Swiss are an industrious class of people. They are kind and gentle. At home their form of government is similar to the United States. We welcome the colony and hope they will prosper.—Fort Morgan News.

This is curious fact that some of the best mines in the country have in the early stage of their history been disposed of or bought for a mere song. The now famous Golden Fleece on Hotchkiss mountain furnishes one instance. The original discoverer sold it to Tinley and Hotchkiss for an old army musket. For the first five or six years of Lake City's existence as a camp the Hotchkiss, as it was then known, cut quite a figure in transfers, while to-day it may not be for sale except for a large figure, the recent strikes demonstrating the Golden Fleece to be the biggest bonanza in the San Juan. Over in Park the Moose mine was sold for a pony and $10,000 money and it has since yielded several fortunes. A wagon and horse once bought a third interest in the Robert Lee of Leadville—which mine afterward sold for $10,000,000. In the history of mining there often crystalizes the aphorism that tall oaks from little acorns grow.—Lake City Phonograph.

Captain Lemmon is just home from the Ute reservation at White Rocks, Utah, and brought back with him eight young Utes, three girls and five boys. This is an important addition to Teller institute, and we wish Lemmon success in his efforts to lick the cubs into shape. This lifts the enrolment to one hundred pupils.—Grand Junction Star.

Charles Barber of South Boulder, who is en route to his stock ranch in Routt county, stayed here to rest up and visit for several days. Last summer himself and a partner prospected the unknown country west of Gore range. He is an old hunter and trapper and says that section of country is the most rugged one he ever entered. In this summer's journey farther he could not find a sign to indicate that man had ever penetrated its wilds. Elk, deer and other game were found in abundance and made it their home undisturbed. They were principally on a prospecting tour and report it to be exceedingly rich.—Golden Globe.

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All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them

E. A. RISLEY,
Manager of the GAZETTE.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
J. C. HELM,
of El Paso county.

For Lieutenant Governor,
J. M. DOWNING,
of Pitkin county.

For Secretary of State,
E. J. EATON,
of El Paso county.

For Treasurer,
HARRY MULNIX,
of Las Animas county.

For Auditor,
HARRY TARBELL,
of Montrose county.

For Attorney General,
C. S. LIBBY,
of Chaffee county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
C. B. TIMBERLAKE,
of Phillips county.

For Regents of the State University,
J. TEMPLE,
of Boulder county,
PROF. KNAPP,
of Arapahoe county.

Judge of Supreme Court to fill vacancy,
GEORGE W. ALLEN,
of Arapahoe.

For Electors at Large,
D. H. MOFFATT,
of Arapahoe county;
THOS. M. BOWEN,
of Rio Grande county.

For Elector, First District,
J. W. HANNA,
of Montezuma county.

For Elector Second District,
BENJ. H. EATON,
of Weld county.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Commissioner,
W. S. BOYNTON.

For County Judge,
IRA HARRIS.

For County Representatives,
J. E. REYNOLDS,
A. L. HUMPHREY,
M. M. BALDWIN.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Second District—For Congressman,
H. H. EDDY,

SENATORIAL TICKET.

Third District—For Senator,
C. E. STUBBS

A DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA.

No Democrat in Colorado can vote for Cleveland, the national candidate of the party for the presidency, even if he so desires. This is the result of the latest maneuver in the great farce comedy which is being performed before the voters of Colorado this year, greatly to their amusement, if not to their delectation. The Cleveland electors have refused to serve, alleging that their purpose of aiding Cleveland can be best secured by contributing to the success of Weaver in the state, and the names of the People's party electors have been substituted in their place on the "rooster" ticket. Owing, therefore, to the singular provision of our national constitution that all voting for president must be so indirectly and for the electors, the national candidate of the Democracy will not receive one vote in Colorado.

The Democrats of this state must therefore either refrain from voting, or vote for the Harrison electors, or vote for the Weaver electors, or vote for the Bidwell Prohibitionists. Few if any will do the last, some of them will do the first, but to most of the Democrats of the state the question resolves itself into the dilemma, Harrison or Weaver?

If the question were one of national politics alone the answer would be a simple one. That a vote for Weaver is a vote for Cleveland is as clear and undeniable as if the Weaver electors were formally pledged to the support of the allied hosts of Tammany and Cleveland. The election of a president if thrown into the house depends not on the electors, but on the congressmen who are already elected and who hold seats in the house at the last session. The result of such a contest is not a matter of conjecture. It is absolutely sure. If the result in Colorado prevents a majority vote in the electoral college favorable to Harrison or Cleveland, it surely means the election of Cleveland. There is no possible alternative.

But to the average Democrat who differs from his Republican neighbor upon questions of national politics, but who is quite as proud as he of the honor and reputation of the mountain state in which his home now is, and who is as much interested in its welfare and progress, there is another question of far more importance than any one of national politics. It is that of the effect which a vote for the People's party is to have on the credit of the state. Colorado is a new state and depends largely on eastern and foreign capital for its progress and development. The People's party despises capital. In practice it denounces the lender as a robber. By unwise legislation it would drive out of the state every dollar except the ones which are the absolute property of the residents of the state. It would so adjust our system of legislation as to make it unsafe for money to be brought from the east or from across the seas for the building of cottages as well as of mansions, for the construction of railroads, for the establishment of manufactories, for the opening of mines and for the construction of irrigation ditches and for the improvement of the thousands of farms which are now being developed in our fertile valleys. This is not a matter of supposition or of unproved accusation. It is the record of history in other states; the testimony of statistics and of competent witnesses. The success of the People's party means the advertisement to the world that Colorado considers itself poverty stricken, that it places itself on a level with the grasshopper regions of Kansas and the drought swept ranches of Texas. It means that Colorado instead of being as it is now the favorite place for investment will be despised and shunned. It means that a stream of dollars will be turned away from us and will be diverted to Wyoming, to Montana, to Washington, and to other lands where there are as golden opportunities and whose people have not been stricken by the fatal blindness of the Calamityites.

If the issue of Colorado to-day were Cleveland or Weaver as it is now Harrison or Weaver, THE GAZETTE with all its power would advocate the success of the national Democratic ticket. But as there is no opportunity for a vote for Cleveland, we call on all honest, intelligent and honorable Democrats to rally to the support of the credit of the state and to save it from the disgrace and calamity of Populist success.

THE AMERICAN RAILROAD SYSTEM.

We commend to the attention of our readers the following extract from an address delivered last month before the Commercial convention held at Grand Forks, N. D., by Joseph Nimmo, Jr. The whole address is marked by a broad intelligence, and full of wise and weighty suggestions. After a careful and able discussion of the interesting question, pertinent to the occasion, he adverts to the broad fields of commercial development opening in all its abundance to the whole northwest, and the paramount importance of the home market for American productions. The value of the internal commerce of the United States is larger than the entire international commerce of the globe. Our home markets are greater than the entire foreign market for which all the commercial nations are competing. We must look to the home market for the sale of 80 per cent. of our wheat crop, for the sale of all our rapidly increasing wool crop, for the sale of all our other agricultural products marketed outside of the state, and the same is true of the products of all other industries. As the west increases in population and wealth we will develop a large and diversified trade which will reach to all parts of the New England states, with all other Atlantic seaboard states, with the gulf states and throughout the arid region, that promising field of our future commercial enterprise.

The question of transportation becomes one of incalculable importance and Mr. Nimmo enters upon an elaborate discussion of what he calls the American railroad system, as follows:

Let us now consider some matters of vital importance touching that wonderful instrumentality of transportation by which this vast internal commerce is to be carried on—the American railroad system. To the traveler and the shipper of merchandise the railroads of the country have become as a single organization. Make a purchase of a railroad fare at any one point in your state and you pass undisturbed and without change of cars to your destination across half a dozen state lines, and over the lines of as many railroad companies. Facilities quite as efficient apply to the carriage of the mails and of express goods, and to a very large extent to the shipment of ordinary railroad freights. It is the most efficient, the most expeditious, the most extensive, the most beneficient, and the cheapest system of transportation on this globe. Before the advent of the present generation of men such a system of transportation was not dreamed of.

You see in North Dakota only certain ends of this mighty system which are owned and operated by the four great railroad corporations whose lines traverse your state. These are the Great Northern Railroad company, the Northern Pacific Railroad company, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway company. These lines, however, are merely the tributaries of the great system of the transportation which brings you into direct communication with the markets on this great and rapidly growing country of ours. Now I want to speak to you for a few minutes about certain principles of the American railroad system. It is a mighty organization without any properly organized government. It is being run largely by such agreements, and on the basis of usages of the most beneficial character, which, however, lack the binding force of legal obligation. When this great railroad system first began to be developed by connecting the tracks of coterminous roads, it was seen that there was also being developed a new force in the conduct of transportation, viz.: the restraining and regulating influence of the competition of rival trade forces. This influence waxed stronger and stronger as the railroad system developed. The companies soon saw with alarm the rate-making power gradually slipping out of their hands. Then in order to guard against this danger the policy of extending lines into great systems was inaugurated. But even this was found to be ineffectual. The American railroad system and the opportunities it afforded for the competition of commercial forces were too much even for these great railroad organizations. Matters went from bad to worse. The great corporations inaugurated wars of rates among themselves and direful disorder ensued. Then came the railroad associations, which have in some good measure restored order; but such disorder prevails extensively, and at times threatens the paralysis of commerce. The wonderful reductions which have been made in the cost of transportation during this period of strife has been beneficial, but the disorders which led to unjust discriminations in rates, and to that incertitude which is so deadening to trade, are always baneful.

One of the most serious obstacles to a proper government of the American railroad system arises from an apprehension in the public mind that transportation companies are striving to get the advantage of commerce and the productive industries of the country. I am not here to assert that there has not been occasion for such apprehensions, nor am I here to reason upon any of your local regulations of railroads concerning which I am not sufficiently informed to pass any sensible opinion. But I do believe that in this work of regulating the railroads the people of this country generally are coming to the conclusion that all such restraints must leave the companies the right to live and to enlarge their powers as indespensable agencies in the great work of transportation. Besides, every day is becoming clearer to the people that the commercial forces of the country are much more potential than any sort of railroad combination. The constant fall of rates clearly proves that.

Still the momentous question arises, How are we going to control and to bring under wholesome restraints these mighty forces—the powers of commerce, the powers of transportation, and the irresistible political powers in the hands of the people? Such restraint is obviously necessary in order to secure the orderly conduct of the American railroad system. When say the wise is inseparable; all we can do is to wait until some appalling disaster overtakes us and then start afresh with some new plan of action evolved out of the general wreck. Unless such foreboddings and such fears of mine. No man nor combination of men can convince me that the men of this generation have created a commercial and industrial order which they have not the intelligence and virtue to administer. The solution of the great problem of properly governing the American railroad system is, I believe, much nearer than is generally supposed—I believe it ought to be and that it will be accomplished within the next five years. This belief is based upon faith in the intelligence, the self-contained judgment, and the inherent honesty and integrity of the American mind. I believe the solution of this great problem must come first through agreements in the nature of self-restraint among the representative and leading men now engaged in the conduct of the transportation interests of the country, such agreements being dictated by the lessons of experience. Then I maintain that the legislator should take up the formulated principles and rules thus wrought out by professional traffic managers for the maintenance of order and justice in our transportation affairs, and in so far as they may prove to be beneficial to the commercial and industrial interests of the whole country give these rules legal sanction. In this way alone, as I firmly believe, can we reach a beneficial exercise of that power conferred by the framers upon the national government in the words of the constitution, "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the states."

The point which I desire to impress upon your minds to-day, is that we shall not be able to secure for the whole country the full benefits of the possibilities of the American system for good, until that system has been subjected to better restraints for the maintenance of order.

Thus I have presented to you my views upon the present aspect of the "railroad problem," as it strikes me to-day. It has been a study of my life.

A man of the ability of Thomas M. Patterson should have more than one set of arguments for his political speeches. In opening his speech at Trinidad this week he said the progress of the town was checked and not as prosperous a condition as formerly. He said the same thing of Colorado Springs Thursday night. He said if this was not so of Trinidad, it must be an honored town, and repeated his remarks about Colorado Springs. Now, Mr. Patterson knows, as do the citizens of Trinidad and this city, that there are not two more prosperous towns in the state, and that the cities are enjoying a steady and continuous growth. Colorado Springs has claim only to being a residence town, while Trinidad is a manufacturing and farming district, and such cries of calamity originating in the mind of one person and the stereotyped arguments being used in every town irrespective of how they apply to the facts certainly will not help to invigorate their growth.

The Republican state ticket is a strong one, and no person can honestly refuse to vote for it. It should and probably will receive nearly the full vote of the party.

A GRANGE DEFECTION.

As election day draws nearer it becomes more evident that Colorado is safe in the Republican column and will give its four electoral votes for Mr. Harrison. There has never been the feeling against the Republican state ticket that has been demonstrated against the national ticket, and it is safe to presume that Republican victory in the state is assured. The disruption in the Democratic party in Colorado has developed a discord which cannot be harmonized before election day and many so-called "Lily-white" Democrats will vote for the Republican nominees in preference to voting for Mr. Weaver. On national issues the differences between the Republican and Democratic parties are so clear that no enlightened man can afford to indorse other than the Republican candidates. While the entire Democratic party, apparently, has been completely absorbed by the so-called People's party, there can be no doubt that the withdrawing of the Cleveland electors and the indorsing of Weaver electors will throw many votes to Mr. Harrison that he otherwise would not receive. This act on the part of the Democrats gives a clearer insight into the workings of the party and what their object is—the disgracing of the Republican party. There is no good cause for the attempt to overthrow the Republican party in Colorado. The state has always acted its mite towards making this country the greatest on earth. Under President Harrison's administration the government has been both wisely and economically administered. Our foreign relations were never more satisfactory. Our commerce is increasing more rapidly than ever before. Under President Harrison over $250,000,000 of the public debt has been paid and $55,000,000 saved the people in interest. We are on a sound footing to-day and cannot afford to experiment with new ideas that may involve the country in bankruptcy and throw millions of people out of employment. We cannot afford to try the "wild cat" banking scheme again nor the free trade policy of the Democratic party. If Mr. Cleveland is elected the government will be under the entire control of the Democratic party for the first time since the war. We must then look forward to the complete arrest of our present prosperity and the substitution of a bank currency system that will bankrupt the country; and the abandonment of a protective tariff that has increased the deposits in the savings banks millions of dollars within the last year. Secretary Foster truthfully said in his address at Chicago that "Democratic success in this campaign means political and economic revolution in this country."

AN INSOLUBLE MYSTERY.

The leading issue before the people of Colorado is the credit of the state.

Harrison or Cleveland will be the next president.

New York will decide the contest. So far as national issues are concerned it will not make any particular difference whether the vote of Colorado is for Harrison or against him.

So far as Weaver is concerned, he is a presidential impossibility. There are not a thousand men in Colorado who would vote for him if they expected their vote to elect him. Yet he is paraded as the friend of silver!

The People's party has constantly alleged calamity as an excuse for its existence; it has constantly brought calamity as the result of its success.

The success of the People's party will be an advertisement to the world that Colorado is calamity-stricken. This advertisement is false.

The success of the People's party will, we may trust, its record in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Texas, and elsewhere, bring calamity upon us. This catastrophe is unnecessary.

The issue of the day rises above questions of partisanship. It is no ordinary political matter.

It strikes at the root of our prosperity. It impairs our progress. It calumniates our personal intelligence and our financial honor.

The man with a credit can afford to risk it; the man without experience can care to be fearless; the man without economy or industry will not hesitate to imperil the savings of others; but now any man of intelligence, character or respectability can be bamboozled into voting the People's party ticket with the idea that it is going to help either Colorado or silver is one of those things that are unknown and unknowable.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

The Evening Mail of this city is the organ of the People's party, and its editor, Mr. J. F. Murray, is the candidate for superintendent of public instruction on the state of Colorado on the People's party ticket. Yesterday evening's Mail contained as a part of an article the following remarkable proposition:

"In the same pamphlet is a letter from E. A. Richardson of Denver, who misquotes that section of the People's party platform relating to government ownership of railroads. He misquotes the section as follows:

"'* * * That all employes on such roads shall, for the time being forego the exercise of their right of suffrage.'

"We now and here brand that as an infamous lie which he, and say that the editor who will allow such misquoting stuff to go into his paper is either grossly ignorant or so chimerically corrupt that he should be disfranchised. To satisfy the people that we mean what we say, The Mail hereby offers $100 to each and every person who will take the Omaha platform and show us in any part of it where it says that the railroad employees or any other person shall be disfranchised. And we guess we could pay the first half dozen who get here with their documents. Now hurry up with this matter before election so that the voters may know the truth. Such lies as the Republicans of this state and county are resorting to will only help open the eyes of the voters and help free silver."

The first number of The Evening Mail was printed on Sept. 22. In that number there was printed, and continuously daily thereafter for a considerable time, a document with the following heading: "The People's Platform. Principles of the new Party, adopted at Omaha, July 4, 1892. Read them and Be Convinced. Free Silver Coinage, Union Labor, National Currency, Australian Ballot and other Planks Fully Set Forth." This platform was reprinted in THE GAZETTE of Sept. 23. The third plank of that platform, taken word for word from The Mail, is as follows:

"We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations must either own the people or the people the corporations, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any or all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution that all employes upon such road shall, for the time being forego the exercise of their rights of suffrage, in accordance with the precedent established by the constitution of the United States or to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia."

Now The Mail says that the Omaha platform does not contain the words in question. What then was the document printed by The Mail, and for what purpose was it represented to be the Omaha platform?

THE MASK OFF.

There are few Republicans in the state of prominence who have not been aware from the first that the alleged independence of the Democratic politicians and their revolt from the Cleveland banner has been simply a tricky scheme to further the interests of their candidate more than could be done by honesty and openness.

To this knowledge is doubtless due the fact that not one prominent Republican has given his aid to a movement alleged to be for the highest interest of Colorado.

"A vote for Weaver is a vote for Cleveland" is more than an assertion. It is more even than the declaration of a truism. It is a working and guiding principle. It is the formula of a plan of campaign.

At a late date in the campaign the national Democratic committee has seen fit to remove the mask. The declaration of their true purpose in Colorado and all the western states discloses nothing new, nothing that was not already known, but it affords conclusive and undeniable and undeniable proof of their intention.

We cannot object to any honorable means to advance the interests of a candidate or party. If Democrats can do more effective work by voting for another candidate than their own they have a right to do so. But we do object to the great Colorado bunco, because it is treacherous, because it is dishonorable, because it is deliberately misleading, and above all, because it brings dishonor and disgrace upon the state.

There is many a man who will vote the People's party ticket in Colorado who will do so honestly though ignorantly, intending through a false mistake policy to do best for himself and his state, but the man who votes for Weaver and for Waite understandingly is a traitor to the honor and dignity of the state.

A BUSINESS MATTER.

Let us look at business matters in a business way. If a man goes to a bank to borrow money or to renew a loan, the judge of his credit is not the borrower, but the lender. If a man in business does acts which injure his credit the reckoners of the amount of the damage are his creditors.

The capitalists of Colorado who are doing the most for the development of the state assure us that the success of the People's party will cause incalculable damage to its interests. The men of the east who have money invested in this state or who have money lying idle waiting for investment assure us that they dread the doctrines and the control of the People's party. The agents of eastern and foreign capitalists declare that the success of the Greenbackers, the railroad Nationalists and the subtreasury visionaries will result in the withdrawal of capital from the state and the paralysis of progress. They all unite in the testimony that the success of the People's party and of its predecessor, the Alliance, has resulted in commercial depression and financial distress wherever it has been elected.

On the other side the members of the People's party declare that our credit will not be injured and that the calamity in other states was due to other causes. Their declarations amount to more than the unsupported opinion of a man in regard to his own credit after his note has been protested.

Let us look at business matters in a business way.

The contest in this the Second congressional district is attracting more than local attention. The Republican press all over the state, especially in this district, are giving Hon. H. H. Eddy a vehement support. The interest that has been aroused in the contest is the best thing that could happen. The district is strongly Republican, and all that is needed is to get out the Republican vote to assure Republican success. A full Republican vote means Republican victory without doubt, and the interest which the contest is exciting will bring the vote out. The people have the same issues to determine in the election of congressman as they have in the election of president. It is a question of protection against free trade. Mr. Bell, People's party candidate, has made what record he has with a free trade party and is now associating with advocates of the total demonetization of silver. If elected Mr. Bell will vote in congress as his parties now demand. On the other hand Mr. Eddy is a sound, intelligent and aggressive advocate of free and unlimited coinage and protection, and is capable of using his voice and vote besides the prestige of the Republican party of Colorado in behalf of American interests. He will be elected if the people of the district want a representative of Americanism and not one who votes and acts with a party of free traders.

The withdrawal of the Democratic presidential electors from the "rooster" ticket leaves that ticket without any reasonable excuse for existence. It will help the People's party ticket only slightly. All the Democrats who value their party success above any other consideration are already doing all the mischief they can in the Populist camp. The planners of the third party movement in this state were Democrats, their leading lights to-day are as much Democrats as they ever have been, and if it were not for those who have usually cast a Democratic ballot the new party would be hopelessly bereft of strength. It is the sentiment that "a vote for Weaver is a vote for Cleveland" which has lent to the People's party its initial strength and which sustains it to-day. And it is this sentiment, secretly endorsed months ago and now openly avowed which has led to the withdrawal of the Democratic electors. Is it not time for self-respecting Colorado Republicans to back out of a position which is officially authorized by the national Democratic committee? And are respectable Democrats willing to endorse the abandonment of the credit and reputation of the state in order that a few electoral votes may be taken from Harrison without being given to Cleveland? The cowardly and abject surrender of the Democratic party in this state to the Weaver movement ought to disgust equally those Republicans who have been deluded with the cry of a non-partisan silver movement and those Democrats who do not believe that the party exigencies as outlined in Tammany ridden New York must control all the fortunes of the great west.

The election is going to be a close one this year. There is none of the great parties that can count its success as assured, and there is no one of the members of either of them who can predict results with any certainty. Many leaders claim to know but in their declarations there is a ring of insincerity. So evenly does the balance tremble that any one of a hundred things in a dozen different states may between now and next Tuesday change and determine the result. The Republicans have good reason for hope, but they have abundantly more reason for work. Upon every citizen rests a stern duty to cast a ballot for the right as he sees the right, and having done that he has precisely "saved the country" so far as his personal responsibility is concerned.

As a class the Republican candidates are better qualified for the duties of their position than those of the other tickets. They have more experience, more ability and are better known to the people. But this year it is not a question of candidates. Shall Colorado advertise itself as calamity-stricken and declare its endorsement of the financial insanities of the People's party? This is the question before which all others fade into insignificance.

Mr. Richardson's letter to Colorado workingmen is so plain and sensible a statement that it seems bound to have considerable weight. Powderly's statement that the Democratic party is the party of the poor man and as long as he remains in it he will keep poor, has not been controverted. And there is no reason why the laboring man should take up with the People's party. Especially no railroad man can give his support to a party which has advocated the government ownership of the railroads, and the disfranchisement of all railroad employes.



You can save money with Dr. Pierce's medicines, if you get the *genuine*. Suppose they're not the lowest in price — what does that matter? The point that's important is this: — they're the *cheapest* medicines you can buy at *any* price, for, with them, *you pay only for the good you get.* If they ever fail to benefit or cure, you have your money back. Can you ask more?

But, there's only one way to get these *genuine guaranteed* medicines. To guard against fraud and imposition, they're sold only through druggists regularly authorized as agents, and *always* at these long-established prices:

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery (for the liver, blood and lungs), . . . $1.00
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription (for woman's weaknesses and ailments), . . $1.00
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets (for the liver, stomach and bowels), . . . 25 cents.

Beware of fraudulent imitations and substitutes offered at lower prices than the above.

[illegible]

The Democratic Plan in Western States Fully Declared

BY THE NEW YORK WORLD.

The National Committee's Organ Abandons the Disguise.

"FUSION IN THE WEST."

"PRACTICALLY COMPLETE IN ALL STATES" "WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI."

"HOPES OF TAKING FORTY-EIGHT VOTES" "OUT OF THE REPUBLICAN COLUMN."

"REALIZATION WILL MAKE CLEVELAND'S ELECTION CERTAIN—NEVADA PRACTICALLY ASSURED FOR WEAVER—A POSSIBLE FIVE FOR CLEVELAND IN MINNESOTA—SPECIAL REPORTS FROM ALL THE FAR WESTERN STATES INDICATE A TRIUMPH OF THE PEOPLE—SENATORS DAVIS AND WARREN MAY BE DEFEATED.

"In view of the extent of the fusion movement in the west and the possible effects which this new factor in presidential elections may have upon the result of the balloting upon Nov. 8, The World instructed its correspondents at principal cities in twelve states from which reports of fusion have come to telegraph whether or not fusion had been effected by the Democrats and Populists in their states, and, if so, upon what terms, and what well-informed men think of the probable result.

"Replies have been received from nine states, as follows: Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming. They indicate a possible, if not probable, Republican loss of forty-seven electoral votes in the states reported, and coupled with recent advices from Oregon, a possible total Republican loss of forty-eight votes.

"In all of the states reporting, except Nevada and Minnesota, the Democrats and third party men have united in support of the Weaver candidate for presidential electors formally or in effect. In South Dakota and Nebraska while the Democratic electoral ticket has been kept in the field, the Democratic party managers have advised Democratic voters to cast Weaver ballots, and it is believed that the advice will be generally followed. In Minnesota the Democrats have placed four of the Weaver candidates upon the Democratic electoral ticket. In Nevada the situation is peculiar. Both of the old parties have tickets in the field, but they have little or no hope of success. The Silver League, led by Senator Stewart, who has broken Harrison, have taken up Weaver and are in the field with a prospect of carrying that state for the People's party under by several thousand majority.

"In all of the states in which fusion upon all of the Weaver electors has been effected the fusionists are claiming victory, and the advices of The World seem to bear out their claims. Whether possible disaffection of Democrats in such a state as Colorado will upset the calculations of the fusionists remains to be seen. In Minnesota it seems certain that at least four electoral votes will be lost to Harrison. Admitting the claims of the fusionists and of the silver league in Nevada, it will be seen by the following table that in these nine states forty-two electoral votes which have heretofore been reckoned upon by the Republicans will be lost to Harrison.

States.	Electoral Votes.	States.	Electoral Votes.
Colorado	4	North Dakota	3
Idaho	3	South Dakota	4
Kansas	10	Wyoming	3
Minnesota	4		
Nebraska	8	Total	42
Nevada	3		

"The Democrats of Minnesota, however, are not content with claiming the election of the four Weaver electoral candidates indorsed by them. They claim that they will elect the whole of their ticket. Minnesota has nine votes in the electoral college. They, therefore, claim to be able to elect five Democratic electors in addition to the four Weaver candidates.

"Recent dispatches to The World have announced the substitution of one Weaver elector for a Democrat upon the Democratic electoral ticket in Oregon, making reasonably certain the election of a Weaver elector there and a Republican loss of one vote in the college.

"If the results foreshadowed are the results of the balloting on election day the Republican loss will be as follows:

Weaver votes credited above	2
Weaver vote Oregon	1
Cleveland votes in Minnesota	5
Total Republican loss	48
Total Weaver vote	43
Total Cleveland vote	5

"It will be seen by the dispatches following that there is a prospect of the election of a Democratic successor of Senator C. K. Davis in Minnesota through fusion and of the defeat of Senator Warren of Wyoming."

"COLORADO."

"THE STATE CLAIMED FOR WEAVER BY" "FUSIONISTS BY 3,000 MAJORITY."

" SPECIAL TO THE WORLD. "

"DENVER, Co., Oct. 28.—The Democratic state committee, as announced in The World to-day, has withdrawn the Cleveland electoral ticket, C. G. Taylor, Democratic candidate for congress, and the Democratic legislative ticket in this county. It is understood that a portion of the Democratic state ticket will also be taken from the field. The object is to concentrate the Democratic and Populist vote and defeat Harrison by giving Colorado's electoral votes to Weaver.

"It is practically conceded by leaders of both parties that as a result of fusion Weaver will carry the state by not less than 2,5000 majority. Senator Wolcott, however, will not admit this, publicly at least. He said to The World correspondent to-day:

"The Harrison electors will carry Colorado by several thousand. The entire Republican state ticket will be elected by equally as large a plurality. The withdrawal of the Cleveland electors will not advance Weaver's possibilities, but lose him thousands of votes. He cannot carry the state."

Caldwell Yeaman, leader of the Democracy, said:

"While I was opposed to the withdrawal of the Cleveland electors, still, perhaps, it is for the best, since Weaver will carry the state by nearly three thousand majority. The state ticket is an uncertainty."

"Thomas C. O'Donnell, a Weaver leader, said:

"Weaver will carry the state by 10,000 plurality. The election of the entire Populist state ticket is a certainty. Waite will be elected governor by at least 7000 plurality, with the balance of the tickets closely following. The only county in the state where we may run behind is in Arapahoe" (Denver)."

CONFESSION.

The Organ of the Democracy Editorially Declares the Common Object.

The New York World.

"FUSION IN THE WEST."

We present this morning full and careful reports of the situation as this case in the several western states where by completed fusion, or by practical fusion accomplished without a formal union, the opposition to the Republican party will be substantially consolidated on the vote for president.

These reports are cheering in a high degree. There is not one of these states where the chance of defeating Republican electors has not been bettered by the action taken. THE DEFEAT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS THE COMMON OBJECT OF DEMOCRATS, ALLIANCE MEN AND POPULISTS.

Differing widely as these parties do upon some points, it is apparent that none of them can make any practical progress until the control of the Republican party is broken. The conspiracy between the monopolists and the bondholders must be crushed before any reforms desired by the people can have a chance.

To this end those who suffer from it and those who hate immorality in politics because it is immorality, must unite to turn out the Republicans.

On this ground The World has steadily advised and urged a fusion at the West of all elements of opposition to the reigning oligarchy. This course has been followed. We believe it will insure the election of Grover Cleveland.

Carlile's Resignation.

PUEBLO, Nov. 1.—The Hon. James N. Carlile, one of the most practical as well as one of the staunchest members of Colorado Democracy, has come out openly for the Weaver electors. He makes no attempt to disguise the fact that a vote for Weaver is a vote for Cleveland.

Mr. Carlile's letter is as follows:

Chicago, Oct. 22, 1892.

To the Hon. A. B. McKinley Chairman Democratic State Central Committee, Denver, Colo.

DEAR SIR—I hand you herewith my resignation as a candidate for presidential elector, to be filed with the secretary of state.

In taking this action with the other candidates for presidential electors on our tickets, I am guided solely by a desire to aid the Democratic national ticket of Cleveland and Stevenson. By throwing the entire Democratic vote to Weaver we may possibly take away the state from Harrison. Personally, I would have much preferred to have seen the Democratic party of Colorado stand by its colors from the beginning and have drawn the straight line between Cleveland and Harrison; but many Democrats having left the party, and together with the disaffected Republicans, joined the Weaver movement, I think now that perhaps it is the part of wisdom to throw the full Democratic strength in the most effective way against Harrison, taking advantage of the situation as it presents itself to-day.

The Democracy of the state henceforth having no differences of opinion on the electoral ticket, should throw their united strength for General Maupin for governor and the entire Democratic ticket. In so doing they will preserve intact the Democratic organization in Colorado, and will have the opportunity of demonstrating that they are still Democrats, although voting for Weaver electors. This union is due the Democratic party of the whole United States, and I, for one, should be very sorry to see the Democrats of Colorado throw away their votes for Waite that they had gone body out of the party. Having run with Mr. Maupin on the same state ticket, I know the kind of man he is, and the Democrats of Colorado could have made no better selection for their candidate for governor.

Trusting that the count of the votes for Maupin will show that the Democratic party of Colorado is growing and not decreasing, and with the best wishes for the success of the whole state ticket, I am, very truly yours,

JAMES N. CARLILE.

A PUEBLO DEMOCRAT.

Why a Business Man Cannot Support Weaver.

John R. Dixon is one of the leading attorneys and Democrats of Pueblo, who was a member of the national Democratic convention of 1888, which renominated Cleveland, and also a member of the platform committee of that convention, has announced his intention of voting for the Harrison electors.

Chairman A. E. Graham of the Republican central committee of Pueblo county learning this, called upon Mr. Dixon and asked him as to the correctness of the report. Mr. Dixon replying that he had been correctly reported, Mr. Graham then said: "Mr. Dixon, knowing you as I do, I feel that you must have some good motive for taking this stand, and if you will I should be glad of your reasons." To which Mr. Dixon replied as follows:

"My reason for supporting the Harrison electors is that the success of any of the Populist candidates means an entering wedge, and will invite renewed efforts in another campaign, when it will be far more difficult to battle them off than now. Even if the end to be obtained is to be so desirable a result as the election of Mr. Cleveland, it were far better for Colorado that he be defeated than that he should be made victor by the withering blight of the Omaha platform. As between Cleveland and Colorado, I am for Colorado first.

"I concede to every Democrat the same privilege. I claim to think and act with absolute freedom about this matter, but I firmly believe that should the People's party get control in this state, real estate will begin to decline and all industrial enterprises in a large measure be barred. In Kansas, eastern capital builded worse than it knew, then took wing and flew away, and has not been back yet. Everybody knows why. I say to my fellow Democrats, the wind blows from the plains of Kansas, sow it and you shall reap the whirlwind.

"The way to keep the Weaver followers out is not at all of them and let them not get inside the breastworks. This is my reason for supporting the Harrison electors. I mean no aspersion in what I have said on the rank and file of the People's party. They are just as good as Democrats or Republicans.

"I do think, however, that their leaders are irresponsible and that they are being misguided. Nor do I mean any reflection on Democrats like Mr. Patterson and Mr. McKinley. The former has done much to uplift Colorado and the latter is a worthy citizen, but it is wholly out of the question for me to swallow the pill they have concocted between them."

Harrison no Enemy of Silver.

James J. Belford.

Now, I have gone through Arthur's, I have gone through Cleveland's administration, and I have come to a time when silver has fallen below 100, when it ceased to be equal with gold, when the party, whether the result of over production, whether the result of iniquitous legislation or whatever result, it has gone below 100 points. And during the four years of Benjamin Harrison's administration there has never been, as was the case with President Arthur and with President Cleveland, a message sent to either branch of congress, there has never been a letter, private or official, addressed to any citizen of the republic, wherein Benjamin Harrison has ever requested, advised or encouraged the repeal of the Sherman bill, the retirement of silver certificates, or any measure hostile to the silver interests of this great nation.

A few weeks ago Mr. Bienheimer or Meyerbier, or somebody else, a 3 per cent. fellow, got a million-dollar certificate in silver and came over Hamburg or Amsterdam, or some other place, and here he is selling you a silver dollar as worth but 60 cents—it purports to be worth 40 cents more than it is worth. Now, this gentleman conducted to destroy the credit of the nation. Here was Benjamin Harrison, armed with the power, equipped and competent if you please, to make discrimination against the metals of this country, but what did he say? "Mr. Secretary of the treasury, there is only one currency in this country, and that currency shall be equal value, be it gold or silver or greenbacks, applause, and if you gentlemen want this silver certificate paid in gold, although the certificate calls for silver, and him want the gold."

There, my fellow-citizens, was an organized effort and attempt made by the plutocracy of Europe, the money kings and sharks and thieves of America, to destroy the credit of this government by demanding the payment of a $1,000,000 silver certificate in gold, and, God bless you, there was a true, patriotic president who said, "Pay it in gold." Applause.

Now, I tell you, I have got wonderfully tired and weary of hearing this man abused. I have had the honor of knowing him since I was a member of the Indiana legislature, since 1866, and he was a practicing lawyer in Indianapolis. I have known him through all of his term as a United States senator. I have known him as the president of the United States. I have never asked him for official favor; I never have expected I would receive one; but I know the destiny and fortune and character of this republic are safe in his hands.

Death of Lieutenant Schwatka.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 2.—About 3 o'clock morning Lieut. Fred. Schwatka, the famous Arctic explorer, was picked up on First street in an unconscious condition. Beside him lay a bottle of laudanum. A patrol wagon was called and he was removed to the police station where he soon died. It was undoubtedly a case of suicide. He was born at Galena, Ills., Sept. 29, 1849, and graduated from West Point when 22 years of age. He served against the Indians in Arizona for a while, studied law and was admitted in Nebraska in 1875, and graduated from a medical college in New York a year later.

POSSIBLY A MISTAKE.

PORTLAND, Nov. 2.—Lieutenant Schwatka had been suffering from a complication of troubles and has shown symptoms of apoplexy on numerous occasions. His stomach and of recent years given him much trouble and for the purpose of finding relief he had used small quantities of laudanum, usually from ten to twenty drops. Last evening his stomach trouble came on with such severity that he complained bitterly and sought relief. He went into a drug store and asked for two ounces of laudanum. The clerk did not recognize the lieutenant and asked him if he had a prescription. He replied he had not, but as he was a graduate of Bellevue college he could soon write one. The clerk replied that that was not necessary, gave Lieutenant Schwatka the drug and registered the transaction. He looked about his ailment but otherwise appeared in excellent spirits.

The city physician says: "I will hold a post mortem examination to discover the exact cause of death. It is possible that Schwatka took an overdose of the drug by mistake, but I am inclined to believe that he had an apoplectic stroke. When I was sent for I found the lieutenant unconscious. The pupils of his eyes indicated that he had taken a narcotic. I am of the opinion that had a physician been called as soon as Lieutenant Schwatka was discovered his life might have been saved." The coroner has decided not to hold an inquest until to-morrow.

Combining Against Republicans.

WATERTOWN, S. D., Nov. 2.—The refusal of the Republican secretary of state to place the names of the Prohibition candidates on the official state because of some alleged irregularity in reaching upon the Republican party in a sensational manner, M. D. Alexander, the Prohibition candidate for governor announces that he will vote for the Populist ticket and has written a letter to all Prohibitionists to take the same course. There are 4,5000 Prohibition votes in the state and it seems certain that Weaver with the Populist-Democratic-Prohibition votes, will carry the state.

Stevenson's Campaign Ended.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—General Stevenson, accompanied by his law partner, James S. Ewing, arrived at the Palmer house this evening. The vice-presidential candidate has been east, west and south within the past two weeks, and in his generally fatigued appearance, he shows that the campaign has been trying. He will remain in the city until the election is over.

Attorney-general Miller Will Resign.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—In an interview this evening Attorney-general Miller confirmed the report that he expects to retire from the cabinet within the next few months and resume the practice of law, entering his old firm, now known as Winter & Elam.

REPUBLICAN!

The Republican National Committee is Confident.

NEW YORK, 5 A. M. CAN.

Fourteen Thousand the Lowest Estimated Plurality—Fears of Democratic Fraud—Precautions will be Taken—The Outlook.

New York, Nov. 2.—The following was issued from Republican headquarters tonight: Confidence reigns supreme at Republican national headquarters and the managers of the campaign will no longer admit of a doubt of the election of Harrison and Reid. The encouraging reports that come to the committee from every quarter are fully backed up, and this hopeful condition of affairs will not induce the committee to relax a single effort that might be put forth between now and election day. Money is still being wagered at odds in favor of Cleveland's success in New York, most of this money is being put up by gamblers who have no personal knowledge of the political situation. They are betting on "tips" from William F. Sheehan, chairman of the Democratic state committee. Mr. Sheehan knows perfectly well that the registration figures born in this city and the country promise nothing but defeat for the Democratic national ticket. On anything like an honest vote, the extreme limit of Democratic possibilities in this city is a plurality of 60,000. The New York Sun has conceded this fact. Editorially it was frankly admitted that the 60,000 will be a big result. The registration in New York amounts to only 300,000, an abnormally low figure. The Republican strength in New York is enrolled, and the Democratic vote is deficient. There is also a falling off in the vote actually cast from the vote registered in presidential years; it amounts to about 5 per cent. There is not the slightest probability of a larger vote being cast than 290,000. The Republican vote in 1888 was 306,000. It is bound to be in this election at least 15,000. Certainly as many as 10,000 will be cast for the Socialists, Prohibition and other candidates and will go into the "scattering" column. This will leave for Cleveland 266,000 votes, or a plurality of 51,000. Supposing that the Democrats do their best in Kings county, their plurality can by no possibility exceed 18,000. Their best results from Long Island will be 1500 and in Richmond county 1200. This will give them below the Harlem river a plurality of 72,500, as against 71,08 votes in 1888. There is not a politician of standing in any party who does not know that on any honest election this is the foremost limit of Democratic possibility. In the country where personal registration is required, the Republicans have be fully registered and the arrangements of the local committee are known to be perfect for getting the strength of the party into the ballot box. Harrison's majority above the Harlem river in 1888 was 85,408. This year it will be at the very least calculation 10,000 greater. There is no way by which a Democratic victory in this state can be achieved in an election which is even half way honest. And yet the Democrats are giving odds on the state while tens of thousands of dollars are being offered on the general result by Republicans, without a Democratic taker. The Republican leaders understand perfectly what this means. It means that an army of Democratic repeaters are to be put to work in this city, each man furnished with a carefully prepared list of polling places and names, where and under which he is instructed to vote. It means that a full million of dollars of Democratic money is to be spent on election day to corrupt the franchise. Great schemes of outrage and wrong are being concocted by the Democratic leaders. They intend to steal and bulldoze their way to a Democratic majority. The Republican national committee does not intend that those wicked schemes shall succeed. The Republican managers will not be cheated or bulldozed, and the men who enter upon such undertaking will find themselves in quick distress.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, who has just returned from Europe, called at headquarters to-day. He said: "In England the vote is almost unanimously for Grover Cleveland among all classes of men but the most marked indications of the feeling are among the tradesmen and manufacturers who are interested in the production of articles which we are now making for ourselves. The Englishman admits that he is being driven from the American market by his competitors."

The executive committee of the Republican national committee, during its session to-day gave earnest consideration to the situation in Missouri. The striking off of a large number of registered voters in the city of St. Louis by the Democratic board of registration revision received serious attention. The facts were presented by National committeeman Kerens, and the determination was reached that action by the United States court should be invoked through the state committee and the national committee decided to co-operate to the fullest extent in its power for the restoration of the voters to the lists and the punishment of the fraud.

Among the callers at the national headquarters were Henry Clay, president of the Virginia league of Republican clubs, Hon. M. Patrick Egan, U. S. Consul of Chicago, Hon. Perry S. Carson of Washington, D. C.

A FINE RECORD.

Wanamaker Reviews Progress in the Postoffice.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—Postmaster-general Wanamaker spoke at Frankfort, this state, this afternoon and at Muncie this evening, delivering practically the same speech to large audiences at each place. He appealed to them to vote for Harrison on the ground of state price, contrasted the war records of the two candidates, and covered the tariff and money questions. Concerning the work of his own department, he said at Frankfort: "Of all the departments of course I know the most of the one under my own particular charge. In four years we shall have saved $270,000,00 and if we go through the next four months without retrenchment we shall be able to say that not a single dollar of this public money has been stolen or squandered. In a single term of four years we have established the number of free delivery offices, we have doubled the number of money order offices and the last four years have been equal to all the years since the system started. We have added to the number of miles traveled with the mails over 20,000,000 miles—that is to say, where mails went once a week, they are going twice a week; where they went three times a week, they are going daily; they are going to 10,000 more offices established in the last four years, which is one-sixth of the number which have been established since the office department was established. We have begun a system of free delivery in small villages, looking toward giving farmers and rural districts the benefits in some degree, like those of the large cities. We have established sea postoffices on the great ships, by which the mails are assorted before they reach the ports and made ready for quicker delivery. We have begun a great merchant marine, where by the American flag will again appear upon the seas. Already a line of ships is on its way up to the Argentine Republic, having the first American flag that has ever gone there upon a ship. The contracts are made for South American ports and for transatlantic ports. Gradually in the course of two or three years our flags will be everywhere on the seas. These contracts will involve immense quantities of work for carpenters and shipbuilders. The contract alone for the transatlantic ships requires five new ships at a cost of $9,000,000. We have cleared the lottery from the United States mail and practically broken it up, except for the business they do in the state of Louisiana and through the express companies. Who will say this is not a great gain."

In the course of his speech he gave this gentle dab at the western Republican senators, "You see, my friends, the condition will not be the same as when Cleveland was president before. Then the old and noble old Republican congress held him in check, but with a house of representatives already Democratic and a senate practically so, everything would sweep along according to the sweet will of a Democratic administration. If I understand the signs of the times, the Democratic party is pledged to reverse the governmental engine on the question of silver, the question of tariff and the question of banking."

Republican Business Men.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Republican business men of this city held a big meeting at Cooper Union to-night. One of the unusual features of the campaign is the very active part taken by the business men of New York. They have organized thoroughly on both sides. The big demonstration at the Lenox Lyceum last night of the Democratic merchants aroused a feeling of rivalry among their Republican brethren and they determined to make their meeting a greater success if possible. They had not the attraction of a presidential candidate to speak, but they filled the big Cooper Union from wall to wall with an audience, which if the amount of noise they made be a criterion, was more brimful and running over with enthusiasm than any other gathering of the campaign. The Wholesale Dry-goods club was sponsor for the occasion. This club is one of the political features of the campaign. The club marched to Cooper Union from their headquarters. The marshal said he had 4000 men in line. Mr. Wm. B. Fuller called the meeting to order. Col. W. L. Strong was then introduced as chairman of the meeting. After Colonel Strong had made a brief speech, a campaign song was sung with great fervor. Speeches were made by Generals Tom S. Wise and General Stewart L. Woodford, and others.

Strong Republican Arguments.

SELMONT, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Messrs. Whitelaw Reid and Chauncey M. Depew spoke here at noon to-day to an immense crowd from all parts of the country. About 10,000 people surrounded the stand. Mr. Depew was greeted with cheers. He predicted success this year for Harrison. Every Republican who is not in the grave is going to vote this year and lots of Democrats are going to vote for Harrison. The country is more prosperous than ever, and yet the Democratic party is asking to have this whole system overturned for free trade. It is like a man seeing his house on fire because an architect comes along and says he can build a better one. The Democrats say reciprocity is a fraud. It is a fraud that has put $25,000,000 into the pockets of the American people, and that is the kind of a fraud he was in favor of. The Republican party was for Americans no matter whether the whole world went into bankruptcy on account of it.

Mr. Reid was still more enthusiastically cheered. He said there was no need to preach Republicanism to the rock-ribbed Republicans of Allegheny county. He expected to see bigger majorities than ever piled up by St. Lawrence, Cattaraugus and Allegheny. He dwelt upon the history of the Republican party, of which he declared he was proud. He advocated the protective tariff, which he said was another link in the glorious chain of the history of the Republican party.

The meeting closed with three cheers for Reid and Depew and also for President Harrison.

United States Mint Operations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Director-general Leach in his annual report on the operations of the mints and assay offices of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, says: The value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the year was $66,475,875, of which $1,961,533 were the product of our mines, and $24,975,542 foreign gold coin and bullion.

The deposits and purchases of silver aggregated 72,122,238 standard ounces of the coining value of $85,922,960, of which 33,150,609 standard ounces of the coinage value of $78,341,072 were the product of domestic mines and refineries.

The net profit on the coinage of silver during the fourteen years ended June 30, 1892, has aggregated $72,736,065.

The total amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, from the commencement, March 1, 1878, to the end, Aug. 1, 1890, was 328,635,576 standard ounces, costing $308,.99,261, an average cost of $1.058 per fine ounce.

The price of silver fluctuated during the fiscal year from $1.20 per fine ounce, which was the price at the beginning of the year to $0.855, March 28, the lowest price, closing June 30 at $0.873, a variation of $0.17 an ounce during the last fiscal year.

At the lowest price of silver during the fiscal year the commercial value of the pure silver contained in a silver dollar was 66 cents; at the highest price it was $0.786, and at the average price $0.72½.

The coinage of gold and silver in the various countries of the world during the calendar year 1891, so far as reports have been received, aggregated: Gold $[illegible],783,735; silver $235,008,[illegible]62. The stock of gold and silver in the United States on Nov. 1, 1892, based upon official tabulations brought forward from year to year, was, approximately: Gold $656,0[illegible],863; silver $587,6[illegible]-952; total $1,2[illegible],656,8[illegible].

The amount of money in actual circulation (outside of treasury vaults), including paper and metallic, was $[illegible],606,139,735, or $24.34 per head.

The Circulation Statement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The circulation statement issued by the treasury department shows the amounts of gold and silver coins and certificates, United States notes and national bank notes in circulation Nov. 1, to be $[illegible],606,139,735, a net increase for the month of October of $[illegible],089,752, and an increase since Nov. 1, 189[illegible], of $4[illegible],647,574.

The circulation per capita, based on a population of 65,968,000 people, is $24.34.

The principal changes in circulation are: Increase, standard silver dollars $2,[illegible]03,352; subsidiary silver $1,069,199; treasury notes, act July 14, 1890, $7,565,573; United States notes $9,[illegible]77,076; national bank notes $[illegible]39,-029.

Decrease: gold coin $272[illegible]32, gold certificates $955,050; silver certificates $2,297,296; currency certificates, act June 8, 1872, $6,740,000.

Favoring the Reservation.

DENVER, Nov. 2.—The following memorial has been sent to Washington:

To Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, and John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior.

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, who are all residents and lawful claimants to land within the "White River Plateau Timber Reserve," wish to state: First, that we, understanding that our rights are in no way affected, consider the action of the government in making this reservation with its present boundaries wise and of great benefit to the whole country; second, that we believe that the few residents of this reservation who have signed petitions for its reduction have done so fearing that their rights as to obtaining title to their claims and in other respects were endangered; third, that we are willing to submit to proper restrictions in use of game and earnestly recommend that effective measures be taken both by the national and state governments for its preservation by preventing the present reckless slaughter by hunters, including Indians, and by an addition to the reservation such as to provide a provide a proper and natural winter range for the game which migrates between the higher and lower altitudes."

The document bears the signature of every resident of the park and the endorsement of nearly every citizen of Colorado. The few who are opposing the establishment of this great national park are simply doing so on political and personal grounds.

Dr. Charles Denison of this city forwarded the papers to Secretary Noble yesterday together with a letter suggesting that the government make every settler near the park a park custodian for the purpose of protecting the game and timber against Indians and white hunters and sawmill men. Last year, it is estimated, 5000 deer and elk were slaughtered in this reserve for their hides alone. At this rate of destruction this game will soon become extinct in the west. One of his reasons for taking so much interest in the matter is on account of the unequaled benefit this park will offer invalids traveling in the west for health, making it a national sanitarium for pulmonary troubles.

The Rio Grande Conference.

DENVER, Nov. 2.—The Rio Grande grievance committee completed its conference with President Jeffrey today at noon and the members of the committee will return to their divisions this evening. In speaking of the conference, which has lasted for several days, President Jeffrey says that there were no new rules adopted, and that none of the rules were suspended; also that no agreement was signed, as many have supposed would be the case.

"It was a meeting to smooth our difficulties," he said, "that have been accumulating for three or four years. There were certain matters that the men viewed from one position and the officers from another. Some of them were carried up to higher officers and others were not. It has been a cleaning up of rubbish. The committeemen were given to understand that they always have a right to appeal in case of dissatisfaction regarding their duties, and may carry up any misunderstanding to the board of directors if they wish. I think the men are satisfied, and I am sure that the conference has been beneficial to me in many ways. The atmosphere has been cleared."

President Harrison's Thanks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The president requested the publication of the following card:

"The expressions of sympathy for our family in our great sorrow from individuals, from societies, from church conventions, from public meetings, from political clubs and committees of all parties and indeed from all our people have been so tender and so full of respect and love for Mrs. Harrison that I reluctantly abandon the purpose of making a personal acknowledgement of each. We are grateful, very grateful, for this great cup of good will and for your prayerful intercessions. May God give to each of you in every trial that grace and strength which you have asked for us.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

CAMP NEWS.

What the Cripple Creek People Think of Anaconda Matters.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Nov. 1.

Special to THE GAZETTE,

The closing up of the Anaconda mine is still the talk of the camp. Opinion among the well informed mining men here is emphatic in condemning the apparent manipulation which has resulted in the late heavy drop in the price of this stock. The Buster and the Excelsior lodes alone among the Anaconda property can both ship high grade ore and the output from these two claims only would justify higher quotations. The Anaconda property is all right, and holders will be foolish if they allow themselves to be finessed out of their stock. It is possible, however, that the management in closing down temporarily propose to wait for the completion of the railroad into the camp and thus save $10 a ton in present shipping charges.

Another heavy snow storm occurred here to-day and continued all night. Considerable activity in the registration of voters was shown nevertheless and a large number were registered both in the upper and lower towns.

The specimens of free gold from the recent strike in the Eclipse surpass anything yet seen in the camp.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

A MAD ADVENTURE.

THRILLING EXPERIENCES OF AN AMERICAN IN BRITISH INDIA.

During an Attack to Recapture Pegu from the Burmese He Was Sunstruck and Left to the Mercy of Heathendom—His Escape from a Horrible Fate.

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ADVENTURES galore there were in British India during the troubles between the government and the natives, but the heroes the world knows about almost always hailed from the United Kingdom. Here is the story of an American—a down east Yankee from Boston, at that—who went "through fire and water" in the British service and lived to tell of it. He was a surgeon in the English fleet, and his comrades in the affair called him "doctor" simply, and in recalling his faithful narrative I respect the incog., which he preferred.

It was in 1852, before the Sepoy mutiny, and the incident was connected with the British conquests that led to the famous outbreak in 1857. The English captured Rangoon from the Burmese, and in retaliation the Burmese captured Pegu, the capital of a division of Burmah, whose people loved the British chiefly because both hated the Burmese. The ship to which the doctor was attached sailed up the river to recapture Pegu, but got aground when twenty-five miles from the town, and the troops were placed in cutters to be rowed to the scene of assault. The banks of the river were lined with hostile natives, but they made no demonstration except to sound their wild alarms over the presence of a war fleet.

The heat was intense and the boats were without awnings, while the sailors were all clad in heavy uniform stuff that added to their misery. The doctor soon succumbed to sunstroke and became partly insensible. He realized after a time that he was lying on a litter upon the deck of a Burmese riceboat. His companions were a cabin boy of fourteen and some half naked Hindoos, who were litter bearers belonging to the hospital department. The boat was moored on the bank of the river opposite the place of attack, where there were supposed to be no Burmese enemies, and the sailors and medical corps were all at the scene of fighting.

Sounds of battle reached the doctor's ears, and the rattle of musketry, the booming of cannon and the horrible hubbub created by the Burmese war gongs stirred his already overheated brain to the verge of insanity, and he could scarcely restrain the impulse to plunge into the river and hurry to the battlefield. Finally he awoke from a delirious spell to find everything silent—not a gong to sound the slogan, not a cannon boom, not a musket shot to stir the heavy air of the lowlands of the Irrawaddy.

The Hindoos were squatting on their haunches, smoking, but the cabin boy was alert, and tried in vain to arouse the intelligence of the half mad doctor. Finally the Hindoos made a stir, put down their pipes and reconnoitered the high bank above the boat. Immediately they were seized with terror and began to shout, "Burmee, Burmee man, Sahib (master), Sahib—Burmee man!" The boy took it up, and again reconnoitering reported to the prostrate man that a force of Burmese was upon the bank, and wild shouts from that quarter confirmed the startling news. The riceboat was a floating house, with a timbered roof and sides, and door and window openings, but was not proof against the bullets which the Burmese soon hurled at it.

The Hindoo attendants slipped off into the water and swam away, leaving the helpless patient alone with the boy. The Burmese turned their fire upon the Hindoos in the water, and the boy took advantage of the incident to urge the doctor to save himself, at the same time drawing a sailor's jacket and trousers over his naked chest and limbs. He also pointed through a door to the English warboats moored under the bank some distance up stream, and half carried and half dragged the poor man to the edge of the scow and hurried him into the water.

The doctor was in a state of excitement resembling, as he said, mania a potu, and he struck out madly, followed at every stroke by the bullets of the Burmese, who hadn't yet mustered courage to attack the covered boat. The doctor let his body down in the water, so as to expose only his head, and the bullets generally passed beyond him. An energy that seemed superhuman buoyed up the swimmer until he nearly reached the friendly boats, where he saw a few marines in charge; then suddenly he fainted. A sailor pulled the smallest cutter from shore and dragged the drowning man on board.

The doctor relapsed into semi-insensibility after his rescue, and was aroused by a sudden outburst of musketry to find himself lying under the awning of the ship's launch. The canvas above him showed by the little streaks of sunlight streaming through that the boat was a target and the shots were taking effect. The Burmese had



SHOUTED CURSES AT THE SAVAGES.

followed the movements of the swimmer and discovered the boats sheltered under the high bank. The English sailors determined to the hard. They couldn't get word to their friends on the other shore, nor could they safely abandon the sheltering bank where they were. Carefully each man watched for a "Johnny Burman" to show himself on the bluff, and generally dropped him in his tracks. The doctor's rescuer—also a Boston Yankee, named Shields—took him from the curved bow of the launch, where the sides were like breastworks, and brought down a tattooed Burmese, who was performing a war dance.

A dozen shots were returned on the bow of the launch, but Shields walked back to the doctor's couch, sat down and taking the sick man's hand softly exclaimed, "If ever you go to Boston, sir, tell my mother—" "Nonsense, man," replied the doctor, "you are not hurt." But when he looked into the poor man's face he saw death threatening the closing of the eyes. There was no response to the doctor's remarks except a tightening of the grasp on his hand, and with that act the roaming sailor, far, far from home, fell back and expired.

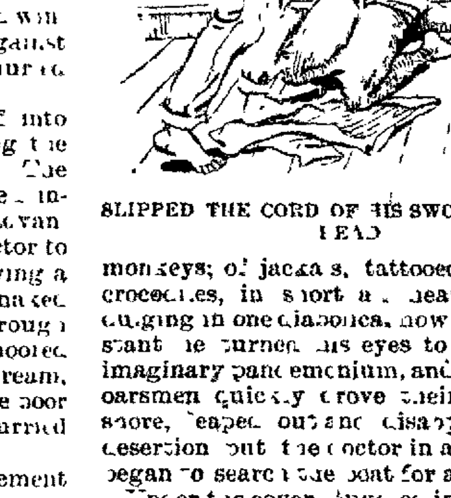
On the death of Shields the sailors became desperate and tried their boat howitzer upon the Burmese, with no better result, however, than to expose the men who worked it and lose another hand. The bank was too high for the elevation of the gun. The upshot of the experiment demoralized the little band, and the middy in charge cried out, "Every man for himself!" and jumped into the river, followed by all the others. The doctor managed to crowd to the side of the boat and roll off into the water. Again he swam the gantlet, but reached the oozy bottom of the opposite bank unharmed.

Crawling through the black mud until he was painted with it from head to foot, he reached the top of the bank and sat down half mad and half dazed and shook his fists and shouted curses at the savages across the stream. Wearying of that he wandered off into the jungle, as near as he could judge on the direction taken by the fleeing sailors, and on a well worn tiger trail. His maddened brain held a confused sense of danger, but no comprehension of details.

"I was in the maudlin state of a drunken man," he declared when recounting it, "reckless of danger because I was crazy. And yet I was not crazy, for I knew there were enemies and I hated them; I knew there was danger and I was cunning." While groping forward in the jungle a form confronted him and mutual recognition took place between the doctor and one of the wandering sailors, and the sick man was lifted and carried to a group of friends. There were British sepoys, officers, friendly Peguans and sailors in the group. But before the doctor recovered full consciousness there was a sudden stir in the party, a rattle of musketry and the shout of battle, then a rush to the river bank, and all hands plunged in.

The doctor, nerved again by mad energy, swam across and climbed the opposite bank. He was a one and desirious, but in his ... conceived the idea that by following down the river bank he could reach Rangoon. He started, and at the end of a mile ran upon a Burmese boat, covered with an awning of mats, lying under the bank. Two stalwart tattooed natives stood on the bank unarmed. On seeing the strange figure—bareheaded, barefooted and black with the river ooze—the savages stared like children, but the doctor, by means of gestures and a jargon of Burmese and Hindoostanee, quieted their fear and induced them to agree to row him to Rangoon. They led him to a seat, took up their oars and pushed off. "As I watched their movements," said the doctor, "I was occupied with but one thought, and that was never to turn my back to them. So I watched them intently."

As the boat sped on the doctor heard, or fancied that he heard, a confused clamor of noises as of tigers, elephants and



SLIPPED THE CORD OF HIS SWORD OVER HIS HEAD

monkeys; of jackals, tattooed people and crocodiles, in short a heathendom indulging in one diabolical howl. For an instant he turned his eyes to take in this imaginary pandemonium, and the tattooed oarsmen quickly drove their boat on the shore, leaped out and disappeared. This desertion put the doctor in a rage and he began to search the boat for a weapon.

Under the cover, huddled in a corner, he came upon a woman and child. With the indifference of her class the woman betrayed no curiosity and the doctor at last prevailed on her to give him water. This revived him, and armed with a rice stick used in cooking he awaited new adventures. For a time all was quiet. Then followed shouts, growing louder and louder; a crash in the jungle, and then a party of men burst through the canes near the boat. They were in hot haste, all armed and wearing the Burmese mark of red flags in their ears.

The doctor stood up in the boat brandishing his stick and the savages halted. It did not take long for the half mad man to perceive that his wild appearance awed the superstitious beings before him, and he determined to use his power. The leader stepped forward arrayed in the full war panoply of his order, a gold umbrella over his head, red flags in his ears, a musket and a shar or curved Burmese sword. The hero stood in awe while the doctor tore his hair, stripped off his jacket and stamped on it, sang, capered and made strange noises, the while beckoning the savages to approach.

The chief advanced first, and as the two stood together on the deck the doctor placed his hands on the savage's shoulder as a sign to crouch. The chief stood erect, and the doctor knew that until that man bowed in religious awe his own life wasn't worth a cent. By main force he pressed him down to the deck and mocked him. As the chief squatted on his haunches with folded hands, the doctor slipped the cord of his sword over his head with one hand and seized his musket with the other, and with many grimaces, threats and gestures got possession of both. Two other Burmese answered the madman's summons and drew near, crouching.

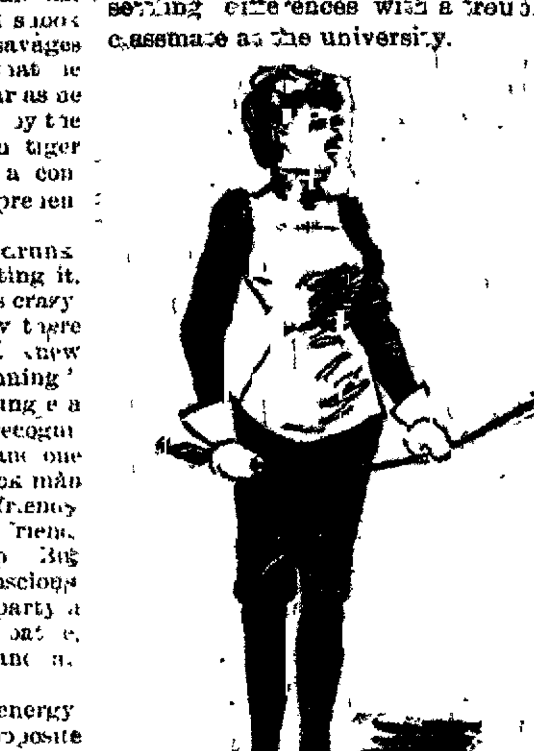
They gave up their lances, but when the doctor attempted to remove their swords they hesitated. Seeing that, the doctor seized the chief's musket, cocked it and held it to the head of the first follower, and he quickly loosened the cord of his shar and laid the weapon at the madman's feet. The second followed suit and at a sign stepped off the boat. As they did so there was another remote noise of voices and trampling of feet, and a party of the Eighteenth Irish regiment crashed through the brakes, firing right and left upon the Burmese, and the crisis was over. The doctor's feigned madness had saved his life.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

FENCING, THE NEW FAD.

A Revival of the Healthful Exercise to Replace the Craze for Fancy Dancing.

This winter the popular exercise among society young women who want to keep their muscles at good tension and their blood in circulation will be fencing. Last year everything went to skirt dancing, both on and off the stage. Private exhibitions to a "selected few" were not uncommon affairs in polite society, and every sort of a dance from the slow, creamy, sensuous writhe of the Spanish maiden to the lively racketty kicking of the gaiety girl was in order. Fencing will be revived this year and practiced more than ever before. This accomplishment is quite common among the young French and German women, and some of them are as skillful at it as their big little brothers who fight duels for honor's sake or chose that way of settling differences with a troublesome classmate at the university.



BERNHARDT IN FENCING COSTUME.

Last winter young women who believed they were created for something more than merely following fashion's beck fortunately took up this sport at first as a new fad, but they became so interested and delighted with it that before spring the class had grown to such proportions that the fencing master was compelled to refuse new scholars at one time. True, last winter was not the first that ladies had been known to show interest in the art, but the classes of previous winters were exceedingly small as compared with it. They realized that fencing gives exercise to all the muscles of the body, without the violence attending many sports. It cultivates the eye to quick action and the mind to ready thinking. All parts of the human frame, from the brain to the feet, are in constant motion all the time, the erect carriage of the head and the bracing back of the shoulders tend to establish a free upright bearing very different from the shambling style too common nowadays. The tension never relaxes as long as the contestants stand with the foil in air. One never knows what minute he is going to be attacked, and this keeps him constantly on the "qui vive."

CHIEF DIFFICULTY WITH THE WRIST.

Women find most difficulty in cultivating the strength in the wrist. Their bodies are supple enough and they are quick enough on their feet, for all that they have learned in the ballroom. But a woman's wrist is proverbially weak, and it takes a mighty lot of work to make it strong. Those who saw Miss Julia Senac and Miss Jeannette Perie give their fencing exhibitions at the Casino roof-garden in New York some weeks ago will not be inclined to scout the idea of woman's ability to fence. The spirited contests between those two young women were quite exciting and realistic enough to satisfy the desires of any person in search of genuine amusement.

Speaking to a New York World correspondent of women learning to fence, Miss Senac said the other day: "There is no reason why American ladies should not learn to fence as well as French or German or English ladies. They are as well set up physically as others, but they haven't the nerve to go in.

"Mrs. Langtry is the best American lady fencer. She took lessons, though, for three years, and there is no reason why she should not be good. Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer was very clever and so was Rose Coughlan. Marie Tempest, who is now studying, will be very skillful in a few weeks' time, for she displayed great aptness from the first."

SOME WHO HAVE TAKEN LESSONS.

Actresses who have taken lessons are as a rule more self-confident than other women. Probably their stage training has made them this way, and then, too, they generally take them with a view to use it in their plays, so it is much a matter of business with them. Other well known women who have taken fencing lessons are: Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Miss Turnure, Miss Katharine Drexel, Mrs. John C. Osgood, Mrs. Beaumont Smith, Miss Rachael E. Sherman, Nina Farrington, Agnes Lenoxdon, Lillian Bacon, Mrs. T. M. Tyng, Miss A. M. Andrews, Miss N. Field, Edith B. Otis, Kittie B. Chamberlain, Mrs. E. S. Mott, Miss L. Graham, Ella Hollister, Alice Fischer, Gertrude Sears, Isabella Urquhart, Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Louise Paner, Kate Forsyth and Marie Jugia. The fencing costume of a woman consists of a waist, a pair of pantalettes and a skirt. They are all made of the lightest material and fit loosely. The skirt and pantalettes only come to the knee, and stockings should only be worn to within three inches of the knee-cap, so as to permit of that joint bending freely at all times.

Such a costume made of blue serge should not cost more than $20. Suits of fancier materials would, of course, come higher. Miss Marie Tempest has a gorgeous practice costume made of salmon-colored China silk. The skirt is fringed at the bottom with lace which cost several dollars a yard, and the fencing master is instructed that whatever he does he must not run his foil through this delicate fabric. The back of the waist is crossed with Nile green ribbon and a thin strip of the same is run down the sides of the pantalettes. The Berkeley Ladies' Athletic club has also been a patron of the art.

A year's training is considered enough for stage business, although women who take up with it steadily as Miss Tempest and Mrs. Langtry, can become good exhibition fencers in a much shorter time.

Within the past few years, since fencing has become so popular all over the country, plays have been constructed around contests with the foils, in which, when woman is one of the combatants, she never fails to win.

PARISIENNES UNUSUALLY CLEVER.

Sarah Bernhardt and other French actresses have introduced such scenes with great success. Miss Tempest's new opera, "The Fencing Master," hinges upon a combat with rapiers. Many fashionable Paris doctors prescribe fencing for their patients, but there are a host of pretty Parisiennes who do not take this severe treatment for health's sake alone, but from a genuine fondness for the diversion. It is said to be astonishing how skillful Parisian women become in the use of the foils. They are fair rivals of the celebrated duelist, Maupin, who stretched six or seven adversaries on the greensward under the deft lunge of her rapier. Some French woman-hater—and they say there are such creatures even in France—has said: "The trickery, delicacy, deception of woman's character finds a good expression for itself in the art of fencing."

Miss MacIntyre, who is so well known to English opera-goers and Americans who have heard her over there is a pupil of Bertrand in fencing. Among the professional women fencers in France should be mentioned Mme. Emile Merignac. She has sustained bouts with the most skillful masters of the art and has established a reputation worthy of envy at the Nouveau Cirque and at Bordeaux, Nantes and Rheims by her sword play. Without losing any of her elegant grace she can repel a sharp attack with the rapier. Mme. Fabre, wife of the assistant fencing master of St. Cyr, has also won much applause by her grace and skill. Mlle. Marcelle is equally well known. She is by sheer force of temperament a lively fencer, and her work is marked by as much boldness as a man's. Mme. Constant Salon, whose husband is fencing master at the Turf Club, Cairo, has made for herself a great reputation as a teacher of fencing, and scores of young European women in Egypt have profited by her instruction. Mme. Pouyet, in a fencing match at Agen, had as her adversary one of the best masters of fencing in the French army, and she came out of the contest in flying colors. Mme. Paon-Foresto, wife of the professor in Florence, Italy, is also a fine fencer and has a ready eye for an attack.

As for Bernhardt, she is not to be compared with her son Maurice as a master of the foil, but she is expert enough to detect and applaud the fine work in her wiry son's sword play.

MINING NOTES.

The Latest News from the El Paso County Gold Fields.

Special Correspondence of THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Oct. 29.—The camp is rapidly recovering from the effects of the recent storm. A large number of arrivals have been registered at the Clarendon and other hotels during the past week, including many prominent Denver and Colorado Springs parties, and a considerable number of important mining deals are now under way.

It is satisfactory to be able to record upwards of twenty actual shipping claims, thus establishing beyond possibility of doubt the productive capacity of the Cripple Creek gold fields.

A greatly renewed activity both in mining and business generally was visible in September and during the current month and the outlook is at present most favorable.

Inquiries from Paris, France, Halifax, N. S., and from Canada, show that the fame of the camp has reached the farthest limits, and these will be followed by many more.

The Work company appears to be in a very satisfactory condition and has uncovered some fine bodies of ore in their Morning Glory lodes.

The mill for the Sylvanite company which is connected with it is now on the way to its destination.

A bond has been secured by B. Daniels on the Black Hawk lode on Bull mountain for ninety days for $6,000. The owners are Messrs. A. K. Hoffman and P. Stevens.

A strike was recently announced in the Eaton, which is located near Barry. This mine adjoins the Gettysburg and Raven lodes. The width of the vein is stated to be over six feet.

Messrs. Hall & Co. have leased twenty acres of placer ground of the Cripple Creek placer company, and have agreed to put in a mill.

Messrs. McGovney and Eaton are stated to have disposed of their interests in the Beaver Creek Land and Improvement company.

It has been decided to remove the large Windsor hotel from its present location to the corner of Bennett avenue and Second street.

Patents are being secured on the Morning Star and Burns lodes on Bull mountain, the property of the Calumet Mining company are putting in a new stamp mill.

An interest in the Antelope lode has been sold by ... M. Presley to C. Olsen for $500.00.

Messrs. Majors, Bentley & Sperry have put a force on their mica mines near Four Mile. They expect to make a shipment to St. Louis within two or three days.

MINES AND STOCKS.

Anaconda stock slumped yesterday and reached the lowest point since it was put on the market. It closed at about 17 cents. The decline was undoubtedly caused by statements that the mine has been closed down, although there has undoubtedly been an attempt to pound it down for some reason. The Denver Times has stated that the First National bank of Denver holds $40,000 of indebtedness of the company, but this is met by the question how a national bank can hold such property to such an amount. A gentleman who claimed to know stated last evening that if the mine closed down it was because there was no shipping ore and that it would have to wait until it could secure mills to properly treat such ore as it has. That there has been an effort to pound down the stock, there is no doubt. Last Friday evening a GAZETTE representative was approached by a party who has always been prominently identified with the mine and who was a former officer in it, with the proposition to sell 10,000 shares of the stock at 20 cents a share. At that time the market price was from 33 to 35 cents. The stock was not quoted the next day at 20 cents and when the newspaper man met the gentleman he inquired what he meant by his offer and he confessed that he was trying to get the stock quoted at that figure. The excitement on the streets yesterday afternoon was caused by a bet. A party approached a prominent stock broker who was talking up Anaconda and offered to bet that the stock would sell for 10 cents during the afternoon. The bet was taken and a few minutes after another broker who was in the joke came along and sold a thousand of the stock at 10 cents. It was merely a hoax.

Cleopatra stock was the strongest on the market yesterday, selling at 15 and 16 cents and very little offered. It closed at 15 cents strong. For a week or more there have been rumors about the mine having struck ore, and the stock gradually went up from 5 cents to 10 cents on Saturday. The Denver News published a dispatch Sunday from Creede stating that the company had uncovered the Amethyst vein. The Cleopatra and the New Discovery claims are the property of the Cleopatra company and they are the north extension of the celebrated Amethyst mine on which an option for $5,000,000 has recently been given. The principal owners are Messrs. A. L. Lawton, A. A. McGovney and E. T. Eaton of this city and for the past eight months they have been working systematically to find the vein which they have always believed extended on through their property. Some time since they found a well defined vein and have been following it on down. Mr. Lawton returned from Creede yesterday, but would not talk much regarding the property, declaring that the owners do not wish to say anything at present. Last spring the Amethyst people by purchase and by manipulation secured the Saice and the Hidden Treasure claims on the northwest of their property, and also tried to survey over the New Discovery of the Cleopatra company. This was taken at the time as evidence that they knew the course of the vein. Last Sunday Mr. Alenby, the foreman and manager of the Amethyst, said he believes the vein goes through the New Discovery and that they have only known it for a few days. He said there was no use in trying to keep the secret under ground any longer. The Stanhope people, still further north, have also opened up a vein almost in direct line with this. The Cleopatra people have taken out ore running about $45 to the ton for a shipment, but have decided to wait until they reach a greater depth before making a test.

N. R. Topping Interviewed.

Mr. N. R. Topping, private secretary and adviser of John H. Ketcham, United States representative from the Sixteenth New York district passed through this city yesterday en route for San Francisco.

When asked for his opinions on the campaign outlook in New York state he begged to be excused, saying his position did not justify an opinion.

"But I will say," said Mr. Topping, "that New York state will go Republican by 20,000."

"Then you concede Mr. Harrison's election?"

"I certainly do. Mr. Harrison is gaining strength every day, as the increased registration in Republican strongholds of the rural and inland districts would indicate. I have attended several Republican meetings in different parts of the state and I never in my thirty years experience saw such enthusiasm. Harrison and McKinley are highly thought of by the New York farmers and they will poll such a vote for the national ticket as has not been polled in a long time. The Irish-American vote, in my opinion, will give Mr. Harrison a loyal support. They cannot stand Mr. Cleveland. The old veterans are also very much put out by Mr. Cleveland's pension record. He will lose three out of four old veteran votes that he got in 1884."

"What do the eastern people think of Mr. Weaver's chances of election?"

"Election! Why I didn't know that anybody ever entertained a thought of his election! Why, they think him the same old fogie he was in 1880, and in fact ever since he entered politics. I think from the observations I have been able to make that he will not carry a state. He will get his largest vote, I think, in Colorado, and that will be the worst thing that ever happened to the state. I am not prepared to say that I think Mr. Weaver will carry Colorado, but I hope he won't."

Death of Capt. Frederick P. White.

Capt. Frederick P. White of the Pacific Mail steamship "Costa Rica," died yesterday at 517 North Tejon street, of pulmonary consumption at the age of 5_.

Captain White was a native of South Yarmouth, Mass., and at an early age commenced his sea-faring life. He entered the employ of the P. M. S. S. Co twenty-two years ago, and at the time of his death was the senior captain on the Pacific side, running between Panama and Acapulco. Captain White was a man of sterling qualities.

His chief characteristic was to do his duty under all circumstances; this was never better shown than in the courageous devotion to the interests of the P. M. S. S. Co, and his unswerving fidelity to the welfare and safety of his passengers, when a year ago last August, while in command of the steamship "City of Panama," he earned a national reputation by his refusal to surrender to the republic of Salvador five political refugees who were passengers on his ship.

During the time he was in the employ of the P. M. S. S. Co. he commanded seven of their ships, viz: Winchester, Honduras, South Carolina, Costa Rica, Clyde, City of Panama, and lastly the new ship Costa Rica, built in '90.

Captain White arrived here last May on leave of absence in search of health, and the news of his untimely death will cause sadness to his many friends. A wife and one son survive him. His remains will be interred here.

Emery P. Moon of Husted furnishes the following weather report for the week ending Oct. 26, 1892: Highest temperature, 52° on the 26th; lowest temperature, 25° on the 25th, weekly mean temperature, 37.85°. Five clear and two cloudy days. Direction of wind north.

GREAT PROBLEMS OF SCIENCE.

Vast Fields of the Forces of Nature Awaiting Exploration.

Prof. R. H. Thurston in The Forum.

The greatest of all our problems to-day is the making of the utilization of the forces of nature more general, more efficient and more fruitful. Could the engineer find a way of producing steam power at a fraction of its present cost could he transform heat energy directly and without waste into dynamic could he find a method of evolution of light without that enormous loss now inevitable in the form of accompanying heat; could he directly produce electricity, without other and lost energy, from the combustion of fuel—could he do these things to-day, the growth of all that is desirable to man and the advancement of all the interests and powers of the race would be inconceivably accelerated.

Every animate creature is a machine of enormously higher efficiency as a dynamic engine than his most elaborate construction, as illustrated in the 20,000 horse-power engines of the Teutonic or the City of Paris, or in the most powerful locomotive. Every gymnotus lying in the mud of a tropical stream puts to shame man's best effort in the production of electricity; and the minute insect that flashes across his lawn on a summer evening, or the worm that lights his path in the garden, exhibits a system of illumination incomparably superior to his most perfect electric lights. Here is nature's challenge to man! Man wastes one-fourth of all the heat of his fuel as utilized in his steam boiler, and often 90 per cent. as used in his open fire places; nature, in the animal system, utilizes substantially all.

He produces light by candle, oil lamp or electricity, but submits to a loss of from one-half to more than nine-tenths of all his stock of available energy as heat; she, in the glowworm and firefly, produces a better light without waste measurable by our most delicate instruments. He throws aside as lost nine-tenths of his potential energy when attempting to develop mechanical power; she is vastly more economical. But in all cases her methods are radically different from his, though they are as yet obscure. Nature converts available forms of energy into precisely those other forms which are needed for her purposes in exactly the right quantity, and never wastes, as does invariably the engineer, a large part of the initial stock by the production of energies that she does not want and cannot utilize. She goes directly to her goal. Why should not man? He has but to imitate her processes.

The purchase of 12,000 acres of land in this vicinity means about nineteen square miles. With 150 to 200 families upon these farms by next spring—some of them coming immediately, in fact already here—this means much more business for Fort Morgan and a boom for Morgan county in an agricultural way.—Ft. Morgan Times.

WORLD DISCOVERERS

ADDRESS BY L. R. EHRICH ON COLUMBUS DAY.

Columbus and His Times—General Aspect of the World at the Time of the Discovery of the American Continent—The Greatest of the Discoverers.

Below is the address delivered by Mr. Louis R. Ehrich at Colorado college on Columbus day. It followed an exhaustive account of the life of Columbus by Mr. Worrall Wilson, and therefore confined itself to the more general aspects as suggested by the occasion. It was THE GAZETTE'S intention to have printed it the following morning, but the press of matter incident to the reports of the celebrations throughout the country made it necessary that it be deferred. Since that time its author has not had time to prepare the speech for publication, although THE GAZETTE has had a number of requests that the speech be printed. Mr Ehrich spoke substantially as follows:

There is nothing dead in this universe, except, perhaps, the soul of that man who cannot realize that everything liveth and speaketh. The seemingly dead stone at the roadside is not only alive with the living force of cohesion, it speaks volumes to him who has studied the order and the method of geological stone-making. Every act, every creation of man not only liveth and speaketh, it is too only an extension, a projection of his life, it is more, it is a seed. As to whether this seed will germinate, flower and bear fruit, depends upon the soil in which it chance to fall, the [illegible] and light when it come to it.

The glory of the whole ancient civilization was Greece. The little city of Athens, in the brief space of one hundred and fifty years, did more for human civilization and human ennoblement than the long centuries and all the great empires of the past. It is not necessary to be big in order to be great. In that golden era of Greece the great orators spoke, Plato and Aristotle thought and wrote, Phidias and Praxiteles fashioned the wondrous statues of heroes and of gods. Then this golden age passed away. New powers rose to control the world. The books of Greece were scattered. The statues were transported to deck Roman temples and to beautify the palaces of the Cæsars. Then came the next change in the world's panorama. The vigorous, wild barbarians of the north burst upon the then enfeebled, unworthy Roman empire and shattered it. In their art-ignorant fury they cast down the Greek statues from their pedestals. The early Christians, in their iconoclastic hatred of idols, joined in the work of destruction. Happily too, some statues were not wholly destroyed, but were left neglected, as they lay. A thousand years passed, during which the roving barbarians were to be taught to fix themselves to the soil, the modern nations were to be gradually, painfully evolved—the blood of the different nations was to be slowly mixed and interfused so as to eventually produce a higher breed of men. The scattered books of Greece were neglected, the fallen statues were slowly covered by the accumulation, the rubbish and the decay of ten centuries. The intellect of mankind was asleep. Then suddenly, in the fifteenth century the victories of the Turks drove the books of Greece into western Europe. Here and there in Italy, the husbandman, tilling the soil, struck up against something hard with their ploughshares. Digging them up, they discover beautiful statues. Those books, those statues were not dead—they were living seed. The open pages of Greek thought called upon men to think, to reason, to reflect. The statues pointing their marble fingers, the still unconsumed, still burning torches of Greece, [illegible] waved them in the air, and cried "Awake! Awake! too long have ye slumbered! Awake!" And men rubbed their eyes and slowly began to see and to re-examine the world of light, the world of art. Thus was ushered in our modern epoch, the age of reason, the re-birth of the human intellect, what we literally call the Rebirth, The Renaissance. Columbus was a child of The Renaissance.

The Fifteenth century was the mother of great men, the mother of New-world discoverers in almost every field. Early in the century was born the monk who first raised his voice against the Popedom, who first indirectly asserted the right to think in matters of religion. Savonarola was premature—sowed his seed—was strangled and burned.

In the middle of the century, when Columbus was probably a tiny lad of 4 or 5 playing along the shore of Genoa, an humble German in the little city on the banks of the Rhine was first putting together movable types—an invention which was to infinitely multiply the best part of man, his thought—and which was, in reality, soon to make the poorest man who could read richer than Croesus, than Alexander, and all the Cæsars of the past.

In the after half of the century were born three men, whose names will live as long as the gift of vision remains, who were all discoverers in the great ocean of beauty, and whose idea creations still remain the highest achievements in heaven-aspiring art. I speak of Da Vinci, Angelo and Raffaelo.

Just about the time Columbus was applying for aid to the king of Portugal, a man was born who discovered a new continent of thought. There is a Columbus in every honest human soul—a something which, at some time in life, urges a man to slip from the moorings of the old traditions—to sail out into the sea of doubt and fearless examination—and thus to reach shores and harbors of deep, abiding religious convictions. The man of whom I speak, followed this inner exploring voice, and first bravely, successfully preached that sin cannot be atoned for by cash payments—first maintained the supremacy of the individual conscience in matters of faith. His words: "Here I stand. I can not otherwise. God help me. Amen," are a clarion voice of cheer to every stumbling, weak-kneed soul. Luther was a Columbus in the ocean of religion.

All these were great men, and great discoverers all, but if we value unbending purpose and heroic will—if we justly weigh and measure the achievements and influences which will reach beneficently into the most distant future—if we realize what it is to be the direct means of discovering a New World, and the indirect means of discovering a new world of human liberty and of religious freedom—then must we recognize as the greatest of that great century, as its hero and its king, the man in whose honor we meet here this day, Christopher Columbus.

The life of Columbus presents itself to me in pictures. It is the second of January, fourteen hundred and ninety-two, before the walls of Grenada. The Moors who had held possession of southern Spain for a period nearly as long as the Normans have now held possession of England, and who had brought their provinces into a higher state of civilization than they had ever held before or since, had been defeated. That day for the first time, the flag with the cross was waving from the red towers of the Alhambra. The king of the Moors came out with fifty cavaliers and humbly presented the keys of the Moorish palace to his conquerors, Ferdinand and Isabella. "The king and queen," says a Spanish historian, "were emblazoned with royal magnificence. They appeared, indeed more than mortal, and as if sent by heaven for the salvation of Spain." At the side, neglected, unobserved, stood an humble, obscure Italian sailor, who had been waiting six weary years to have the court send him on his quest of glory. Three civilizations met on that memorable day. The civilization of Arabia whose crescent was disastrously sinking. The civilization of Spain which represented the highest Christian civilization of that period. The civilization which was to come through the discoveries of Columbus, and which, in comparison, is as sunlight unto starlight. Oh, ye blind ones who are dazzled by the cheap glitter of royalty! Could ye but see! The king here is not the sad, humbled Moor—not the proud, triumphant Ferdinand—it is that neglected, slighted, blue-eyed sailor! O, king and queen of Spain, the little pittance given this man to go on his voyage will bring you more glory than a hundred Alhambras!

The trouble with the Christian religion in the time of Columbus was that it practically said: Worship God and turn your neighbor who wont worship in the same style. Do all for the glory of God, even the ruthless slaying of millions upon millions of God's children. In other words, worship God by serving the devil.

It was about twelve years before the discovery of America that his most Catholic majesty, King Ferdinand, introduced the Inquisition into Spain that he [illegible] which led to the burning of over 30,000 human beings,—to the imprisonment and punishment of nearly 300,000 more. It was about four months before Columbus set sail from Palos, that the edict was issued by his most Catholic majesty expelling, with indescribable suffering and outrage, from 200,000 to 800,000 Jews. And all for the glory of God!

Digressing for a moment, why is it that Spain, with the discovery of the new world, did not become and remain, as she should have done, the richest, most powerful nation in Europe? It is because men make nations. For years and years in Spain the more liberal, the more advanced, the more intellectual a man was, the sooner he went to the stake. It was a loss to the state not only of that man, but of his possible children and children's children. In other words, there was operating in Spain an unnatural selection, the survival of the unfittest, and that explains why Spain, in all the great growth and development of modern times, has remained a skeleton among the nations, a byword and a derision.

Understanding now somewhat of the religion of the time of Columbus,—let the eventful morning break, and let the first white man set foot in a New World. As his boat touched the white sand of the beach, Columbus leaped ashore, and "flinging himself on his knees, kissed the ground and gave thanks to Almighty God for the measureless blessings that had been vouchsafed him." With considerable ceremony the land was taken possession of for the Spanish crown. From early morning, all could observe from shipboard that the land was inhabited. Human forms had emerged from the forest, gazed at the ships,—and quietly disappeared. What wonder must have been in their gaze! On shore, the Spaniards soon saw numbers of natives watching them closely from behind trees and bushes. They were naked and unarmed. Little by little, lost in wonder at the brilliant colors of the Spaniards' dress, their shining armor, and waving silken flags, they approached nearer and nearer. Columbus placed some bright beads, pieces of colored glass, tiny bells, etc., on the ground, motioning them to come and take. Soon some of the bolder spirits came and took the presents. Others followed, and becoming persuaded of the peaceful intention of the Spaniards, they soon surrounded them in curious and astonished admiration. Thus met the simple, untutored child of nature—and the heirs of fifteen centuries of Christianity.

From the description which Columbus has left us, it would seem that these islanders really enjoyed and practiced "Peace on earth, good will toward men." They bore no arms, no weapons of death. It was not necessary for their swords to be beaten into ploughshares because they had never had a sword. They prostrated themselves on the ground and thanked some higher spirit that those white men had come to them. They tried to do of service in every possible way. Columbus says, "All that they possess and think that we should like to have, these people bring to us; and this with a spirit so willing and contented that it is a marvel to see. Nor must anyone say that this is because what they have is of little value; for whatever they own they give freely, without distinction of value—pieces of gold as readily as gourds of water; and it is always easy to tell when a thing is given with a willing heart."

When some two months after the first landing, the ship "Santa Maria" was wrecked on Hispaniola, the king of those natives shed tears of grief on hearing of their disaster. He came with his people and all placed themselves at the service of these strangers. The king signified to Columbus that he would give him all he owned to console him for his loss. These poor naked islanders, to whom every tiny article brought by the Spaniards possessed untold attractions, helping to unload everything from the ships, had not as Columbus testifies, taken "a single pin or a crumb of bread." To these simple, sweet-natured, unlettered human souls, these Spaniards, heirs of Christianity, filled with the conviction that they possessed the only true faith, soon brought a government which seemed based on a religion: "Hell on earth. Hatred and deviltry among men."

The very first evening after arrival, after an extended description of his day's experience, speaking of the natives, Columbus makes the following "ominous" entry in his diary: "They would make good laborers, and seem to have a good disposition, because I observe that they quickly repeat whatever is said to them; and I think they could easily be made good Christians, for they do not seem to have any religion." You notice, good laborers first, good Christians second.

The evening of the second day he writes, after describing the natives coming out to their ships in small boats: "For my part, I was watching them narrowly, trying to find out whether they had any gold, and I noticed that some of them wore small pieces of it fastened in holes bored through their noses." There was the curse—Gold. Later in life Columbus writes: "Gold constitutes treasure, and he who possesses it has all he needs in this world, as also the means of rescuing souls from purgatory, and restoring them to the enjoyment of paradise."

Those simple natives could not understand the hunger of these men for gold. Is there any wonder that within two years one of these poor islanders should hold up a piece of gold and utter the words which it is well to ponder, "Behold the Christian's God!"

Hardly two years pass away before Columbus, during his second voyage, proposed to sell these islanders into slavery. I will not harrow your souls with a description of what followed; how they were transported into slavery by shiploads; how, under the cruel lash, they were whipped into service in the mines and on the fields—and all for gold. It was the work of fiends! The only way they could be protected from committing suicide in groves was by being told that there were Spaniards in heaven. Within thirty years millions of these poor creatures had perished, and of that beautiful, simple island race hardly a remnant was left.

It has occurred to me that it is literally impossible for us adequately to appreciate the courage it took to push away from the European shores and steer out on the unknown sea. The navigation up to that time had always been along the coast. The sailor had seldom passed more than a day without seeing land. Everything frightful and fanciful had been represented as existing in that great unknown ocean wilderness. Columbus, himself, speaks of having seen "three mermaids." Now those of you who have visited Europe must, I feel sure, after the third day out, have been most deeply impressed with the wild waste of waters, with the helplessness of the individual, with the power and danger of the sea. About fifteen years ago, I met a man who had crossed to Europe and back in a boat twenty feet long, with a dog as his sole companion. Daring, I confess,—but the crucial difference is that that man knew where he was going and what he should find on the other side. Columbus and the eighty-nine daring souls who went with him, pushed off into the unknown, traversing a sea which no man had ever traversed before. That voyage was certainly the most memorable voyage which ever took or ever can take place upon this planet.

On the 10th of October, 1492, sixty-five days after they had left the little harbor of Palos, discouraged and disheartened, having persistently followed a due westerly course, the captain of the "Pinta" observed many parrots flying from the northeast to the southwest. Calling the attention of Columbus to it, he urged, and successfully, that the course be changed from west to southwest. If ever a monument is erected in the United States to any animals, it ought to be erected to the memory of those parrots. Had Columbus not been influenced by the flight of those birds, and he continued to sail directly west, he would soon have reached the Gulf stream and landed on the Atlantic coast of our present United States. In other words, what would have happened to North America which, owing to the parrots, happened to South America; namely, that it would, from the first, have been colonized by a bigoted, Latin race. The Pilgrim Fathers would not then have come to North America, our republic would not be where it is, and the whole face of history would have been changed.

On Thursday, the 20th of October, the sailors of the "Pinta" saw floating past the vessel a fresh cane stalk. Soon thereafter they drew on board two pieces of plank, which plainly had been cut with a tool. How those pieces of plank lived and spoke to those men! A tool meant man. Man meant land. In the afternoon the sailors of the vessel "Nina," leaning over the side eagerly looking for some favorable token, suddenly saw in the water a bough freshly broken from a tree and still covered with blossoms. Did ever a bough look so beautiful to men before or since?

It was the night of that day, the night which preceded Friday, Oct. 21. It was moonlight, but the moon was obscured by clouds. Every eye was strained in the effort to see. At 10 o'clock, Columbus thought he saw, a glimmering of light out at sea, which immediately disappeared. Although another of the company thought he saw it also, it has been doubted. At 2 o'clock in the morning, the clouds which had been obscuring the moon, suddenly blew away, and the sea for miles and miles was bathed in brightest moonlight. Immediately a sailor on the "Pinta" saw the beams fall on the bright sands only a couple of miles away and excitedly cried "Land! Land!"

Never, since the first wail of the infant born at Bethlehem, was any cry heard, so fraught with destiny for the race as this cry of "Land," just four hundred years ago. Angelic spirits heard in that cry, Pilgrim fathers, Liberty, Washington, Lincoln. What thoughts surged through the mind of the great admiral on that blessed moonlight night—who can conjecture! Who can picture the feverish impatience with which he awaited the coming of the morning!

While the night is passing, let us take a brief look at the character of Columbus and the character of his time. Columbus was a great man, he was directly a great moral instrument, but he was not morally great. Far from it. His greatness rested first in his thorough preparation for his work. From early manhood he had studied all the books which bore on geography, had been in correspondence with scientists and explorers—had mastered the art of map making—had studied the sea, and had practically learned all that was known in his day of the science of navigation. This gave power to his views in arguing the probabilities with the influential men of Spain, and with the King and Queen. When the sailors and captains of his ships were faint-hearted, they were inspired with confidence in the man who, more than any of them, understood his business of seamanship.

The greatness of Columbus rests on his inflexibility of purpose. Fully twenty long, slow-dragging years must have passed since the idea of reaching land by sailing west had possessed him. The councils which called his idea wild and chimerical, the hosts of men who shrugged their shoulders at him and dubbed him a "crank," the insults and delays, the indifference of royalty—nothing daunted him. And now his ships lay before a new world!

Remember the lesson: Preparation and inflexibility of purpose! None of us can know to what high work we are destined. Prepare! Look upon every day as a preparation for your life-work, and then, when some noble, lofty purpose reveals itself, cling to it with the inflexible will of Columbus.

As I have intimated, Columbus was no saint. It is said that he was the child of his time. That certainly he was; but the morally great man is rather the father of his time, and the child of all times. Columbus undoubtedly regarded himself as a very religious man. One of the objects of his expedition was to raise money enough to equip an army which should rescue the holy sepulchre from the infidel. His dependence on God was great. When his ships were in danger of sinking he writes: "Notwithstanding the quantity of water which the ships are making, I have faith that our Lord who brought me here will, in His mercy and loving kindness, watch over my return. Almighty God will not fail to set all straight." The last words in his diary are: "This voyage has marvelously shown me that without God's will it is vain to plan or attempt anything, and this can plainly be seen both in this record from the many singular miracles which He has done and from my own life, who so long a time was at your Highnesses court combatting the opposition and disfavor of so many of the principal persons of your household, all of them set themselves against me, saying that this deed, which now is now is done, was but a piece of folly. And yet I believe that, with the blessing of our Lord, it shall nevertheless prove the greatest glory that has thus far ever been vouchsafed."

I wish that I had time to speak of the many interesting things which follow in the life of Columbus, but I must hurry on. On the twentieth day of May, fifteen hundred and six, not quite fourteen years after he had made his name immortal, Christopher Columbus, melancholy, poor, almost unfriended, uttering "Into thy hands, O Lord, I commit my spirit," passed away. It was in the city of Valladolid, Spain. Some twenty-seven days thereafter, there is a passing notice in an official document of the town: "The said Admiral is Dead."

The said admiral is not dead. His thoughts, his acts still live and speak—they are seed which has flowered and borne most wonderful fruit. When Columbus first saw the light in Genoa, it was a republic. How fitting! His greatest monument is this vast republic, in which to-day after four hundred years, millions of our people are met all over this broad, noble land, to honor his memory, and to intertwine the name of Columbus with the American flag. Here in this New World, enjoying the blessed heritage of political independence, of equal rights, of religious freedom, gifted with material wealth and material power hitherto undreamed of—aspiring, we trust, to the highest spiritual wealth and the highest spiritual power as exemplified in a better, more humane, more soul-ennobling civilization—we say "Oh, thou brave, rugged, purposeful Genoese sailor, as the days speed on and the seed thou hast sown reaches greater and greater fruition, more and more golden will be the halo around thy memory—and higher and higher in the temple of universal fame, because deeper and deeper in the hearts of a grateful posterity—will be inscribed, in letters of light, thy name, Christopher Columbus."

President Jeffery Interviewed.

President Jeffery, president of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, in an interview with a representative of the Aspen Times, said:

"The season has been an exceptionally profitable one for the Denver and Rio Grande, and each year teaches us that the resources of the hills are yet in their infancy. Yes," continued the wary president, wheeling along the main route, "the Rio Grande system covers a large area to-day and probably has a more detailed knowledge of the growth of the state, its new mining camps, its latest sources of revenue than any other corporation identified with the upbuilding of the commonwealth. We have marched along with the endeavor, have been with the ups and downs—and there have been few of the latter—and to-day share with every change that may affect the commonwealth."

"What of the strike?"

"Oh," replied President Jeffery, "those are bound to occur in the happiest of families. It is practically at an end now and we trust everyone is satisfied with the outcome."

"The conditions?"

"I suppose they will be known only to the principals, with the general superintendent representing the company and the grievance committee the engineers."

"What of new extensions?"

"Several in view but nothing under active prosecution at present. We are pretty well connected with the various feeders at present and can afford to rest easy for a time. Our passenger business has shown largely increased earnings during the year, the revenues from the mines have improved, and I doubt if we have ever been in more prosperous condition."

Prosperous Calhan.

While there is a boom in mining and other enterprises in this state, there is silently going forward a rapid settlement six miles from Calhan that is worthy of note.

Mr. James Hardy has improved his place much in the last few months, besides making other homes comfortable for the winter. Messrs. Eads, Hills and George Dewy have built new houses on their claims.

Mr. John Maben, who started Garner, the chief city of Hancock county, Iowa, and who was county treasurer for more than thirteen years, has moved to Calhan, intending to make it his home. The improvements he will make will be of the best. He has a son, Jay Maben, who is a banker at Monte Vista, Colo. All these men will be a credit to this county and they are gladly welcomed.

Mr. Geo. E. Buckman has received a very complimentary notice of his book in Cassell's Punch, a largely circulated paper published in Chicago.

Mr. J. W. Kerr, a carpenter of this city, met with an accident yesterday afternoon while at work on the frame building being erected on South Tejon street for the South Christian church. A rafter on which he was sitting broke and he fell to the floor below. He was bruised about the head and it was feared was seriously injured about the hips.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, D. D.

The Unity club of Denver has prepared a very attractive programme. Its meetings are to be held in the church on alternate Sunday evenings, and will be devoted to the study of "Social Problems." The subjects to be considered are as follows: (1) The Care of the Public Health; (2) The Prevention and Punishment of Crime; (3) The Rights and Duties of Social Classes; (4) The Relations of Labor and Capital; (5) Trades-Unionism: Are its Principles Sound? (6) Arbitration as the Solution of the Labor Problem; (7) Profit-sharing as a Solution of the Labor Problem; (8) Restriction of Immigration as the Solution of the Labor Problem; (9) The Single Tax as the Solution of the Labor Problem; (10) Socialism as the Solution of the Labor Problem; (11) A Summary of Results, the Outlook, and the Practical View.

Among the speakers who are expected to address the club on these topics are Mayor Rogers of Denver, Health-commissioners Sewall and Munn, President Slocum of Colorado college, Chancellor McDowell of Denver university, Professor Keasbey of the State university, Dr. Emil Hirsch of Chicago, Rev. Messrs. Eliot, Selleck, and Friedman of Denver, and, from the membership of the club, Messrs. H. T. Rogers, J. S. Appel, J. C. Dana, W. H. Wolfersberger, Judge Campbell, and others. The printed programme contains pertinent quotations from Channing and others. Each topic is accompanied with references to the best sources of information. The last topic is to be treated by a number of speakers in fifteen-minute addresses. The programme says: "All persons interested in these questions of the day are invited to attend these meetings and take part in the discussions. The meetings will be addressed by speakers selected by committees of the Unity club, and at the close of the regular programme opportunity will be given for questions and debate."

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Those who think of D. L. Moody simply as a wonderful evangelist, who has reached with his voice in the last twenty-five years probably more people than any other living man, will be amazed to learn that by his pen, as a writer, he has influenced perhaps more than he has even by his voice. His works have had a remarkable sale throughout English-speaking countries, besides having been translated into French, German, Swedish, Norwegian, Gaelic, Arabic, Chinese, Indian and other languages. Let us give, as a most remarkable event in literature, a statement of the number issued of some of his books:

Addresses delivered in England and revised by himself	250,000 copies
The Way to God	2[illegible]0,000 "
Heaven; its Hope, its Inhabitants, its Riches, its Happiness	139,000 "
Power from on High: The Secret of Success in Christian Work	88,000 "
The Second Coming of Christ	69,000 "
How to Study the Bible	55,000 "

Add to this all eight other volumes, of which a total number of 173,000 have been issued, making the entire number 976,000 copies, and one gets a little idea of what our "Northfield boy" has accomplished outside the mighty work which he has done on both continents. And yet there are eccentric people who think that other subjects are more interesting to mankind than religion. What author, we may inquire, writing on other subjects than religion, has found his books sell to the number of nearly one million copies?

* * *

Says the Christian Union: "Holy Trinity Church of Boston has done a wise thing in calling the Rev. E. Winchester Donald to its rectorship, to succeed the Rev. Phillips Brooks. Dr. Donald is physically a decided contrast to Dr. Brooks, being spare in figure and nervous in organization. But intellectually and spiritually he belongs to the same school; is broad but not shallow, catholic but not vague, courageous but not polemical, and genuinely devout without any kind of cant or professionalism. His ministry in New York city in a down-town church, has been remarkable for its success among young men, whom he has attracted without any spice of that sensationalism which is an attraction only to the unthinking. His election to the rectorship of Holy Trinity follows close upon his appointment as university preacher at Harvard. We venture to predict for him, if he accepts, a leading position in the Boston pulpit."

* * *

The following statement concerning a matter once before referred to in this column will be of interest as showing that Mr. Herbert Spencer's alleged facts sometimes need verification. "Mr. Herbert Spencer, in his recent volume, Principles of Ethics, charges the apostle Paul with a lack of veracity, because, as it is asserted, he defends his acts by contending that the truth of God hath more abounded through my lie unto His glory (Rom. 3: 7). For this Mr Spencer has been scathingly denounced by journals, religious and secular, which have pointed out that the expression he puts into the mouth of Paul is unquestionably one that the text shows to have been the sentiment of an imaginary interlocutor. This criticism has drawn from Mr. Spencer the confession that much of the compilation of facts for the book was done by university men between 1867 and 1881, that he could not verify all their extracts from multitudinous books. In some cases, where the work was at hand, I have referred for verification, and have usually done so in the case of extracts from the Bible, now and then, as I remember, rejecting the extracts given to me as being not justified by the context. But in the case in point it seems that I had not been sufficiently careful. It is only after reading the preceding chapter that it becomes clear that the passage I have quoted must be taken as part of an argument with an imaginary interlocutor rather than as expressive of St. Paul's own sentiment. It must, I think, be admitted that the presentation of the thought is a good deal complicated, and, in the absence of the light thrown upon it by the preceding chapter, is liable to be misunderstood. I regret that I misunderstood it.' To this The Independent says: 'Perhaps, however, we may be pardoned for expressing surprise that on a matter of such profound importance for the ethical history of the race as the veracity of the apostle Paul, Mr. Spencer omitted to follow his general custom of personally verifying citations from Scripture.'"

* * *

The English public is again stirred up on the drink question. The Daily Telegraph, which last year excited so much interest by its columns of correspondence on the "Drink Demon," is now discussing the question "Why do Women Drink?" The discussion makes it plain that the drink habit is alarmingly prevalent among women. Last year 3500 cases of drunken women were before the London police courts. In Glasgow there were in one year 10,500 committals of drunken women. The East end coroner, of London, says, "There are numbers of hard working men who would have good homes if only they had good wives; but the women are never at home to meet them, or have anything ready for them after their day's work. In many cases we have the fact stated the husband generally goes to bed when his wife is still out of doors drinking with her friends. Monday is the great day for drink. On that day the Sunday clothes of the family go to the pawnshop, and the money thus secured is spent in carousing. Numbers of police court cases are of girls not more than 17 years of age. The bulk of them are, however, married women. But more significant than these dismal facts is the startling proposition that the church and the nation should take the public house in hand and run it on philanthropic and humanitarian lines. Even a bishop has fathered this idea, and the London Christian World speaks of it with some favor. It all means that the liquor traffic presents the most difficult and pressing question with which society has to deal.

* * *

The decision of the trustees of Union Seminary, by a vote of nineteen to one, to sever connection with the General Assembly, puts a new aspect upon the now celebrated Briggs case, coming, as it does, just at the time when the synod of New York is trying the Union professor. The action of the trustees is based on constitutional grounds rather than on considerations pertaining to Professor Briggs personally, inasmuch as the best legal opinion declares that the seminary had no right to yield the veto power to the General Assembly when the compact was made in 1870. The former status is now renewed and the assurance is given by the trustees of undiminished loyalty on the part of the seminary to the doctrine and government of the Presbyterian church. The trustees have doubtless counted the cost in advance and probably are confident that the seminary will not lack in the future money or students. Union Seminary is not the only institution which has made itself obnoxious to a large element among the Presbyterians. The trial of Prof. H. P. Smith of Lane Seminary at Cincinnati has already begun, and so the odium of heresy is attached to two of the most famous theological schools of the Presbyterian church. Widespread and intense as is the antagonism to both these Christian teachers it is likely to decrease as time goes on and as their real views become better understood.

Sheep Owner's Opinion.

J. F. Seldomridge returned last evening from Kit Carson, Colo., where he has been engaged the past week in weighing and loading the last of the sheep driven from the south by the firm of Seldomridge & Peoples. The shipments consisted of 22,000 head, making five trains each of 2[illegible] D. D. stock cars. The firm has handled the present year over 105,000 head. They report good demand for well bred sheep at fair prices. As to the future of the business Mr. Seldomridge says that the election of Cleveland and a Democratic senate and house of representatives would result in the complete demoralization of the business in this country. The duty being taken off of wool, the price would fall so low that there would be no profit in the business and flock owners would hasten to dispose of their herds.

Work on the Monument reservoir is being pushed as fast as weather will permit. It will probably be completed by Christmas.

The firm of Bonbright & Scott, who have done business in this city for the last year or more in the negotiation of loans, has been dissolved. The intentions of the members are not stated.

A BIG CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. J. J. Hagerman Buys a Controlling Interest in Buena Vista and Bull Mountain.

The consolidation of the Buena Vista and Bull Mountain Mining companies is an assured fact. This transaction, which is of considerable magnitude and of much importance to Cripple Creek, was accomplished Wednesday. The advance payments have been made upon the bonds and the necessary advertising of the legal steps and the other measures have been taken.

Mr. J. J. Hagerman, to whom overtures were made for a controlling interest in these properties, has bought a controlling interest and will assume the management and presidency of the new company. This company will be capitalized for $2,500,000. It has not yet been named. The other officers have not yet been selected, but it is believed that the board will consist of Messrs. J. J. Hagerman, Percy Hagerman, Count James Pourtales, Thos. C. Parrish and Wm. P. Bonbright.

The properties were examined for Mr. Hagerman by the well-known experts, Col. W. E. Newberry of Aspen and Mr. Benjamin Lawrence of Denver. It is understood that their report was so favorable as to be a matter for congratulation to those interested.

Count Pourtales is the president of both Bull Mountain and Buena Vista. The terms of the consolidation are that holders of Buena Vista surrender 45 per cent. of their stock and will receive 550 shares of new stock therefor for every 1000 of the old. Holders of Bull Mountain surrender 65 per cent. of their stock, receiving 350 shares in the new company for every 1000 they hold of the old.

Under the arrangement with Mr. Hagerman the holders of the bonds upon the properties are to be paid and the numerous claims will be held by the consolidated company absolutely free and clear of incumbrances. The debts are all paid and there is a surplus of $20,000 in the treasury.

The Buena Vista property is a well developed mine, having it is stated in excess of $150,000 of ore in sight. The Lee claim has a vein even richer and larger than the Buena Vista. The Buena Vista has been continually worked until it has now four levels and a shaft 250 feet in depth. The prospective value of a number of the claims of the company is very great because of surface indications and the trend in their direction of the vein of some of the neighboring properties.

The fact that a conservative mining man such as Mr. Hagerman has placed a large sum of money in a property in the new gold camp argues well for the future of Cripple Creek. Shipping will probably not be commenced until the railroad gets in the camp.

Schilling's Minstrels.

Something new and novel in the way of minstrelsy is promised by Chas. E. Schilling's minstrels, who appear at the opera house next Wednesday evening. Says an exchange: "The first part, instead of the old style minstrel first part, is something entirely new and is taken from Gilbert & Sullivan's popular comic opera, "The Pirates of Penzance." Three thousand yards of silk, satin, plush and bullion draperies, a carload of beautiful scenery and the most magnificent costumes ever carried by a minstrel organization are used in this grand production. Among the noted performers are Geo. H. Edwards, the great southern comedian; Sully and Nealy, America's greatest knockabout song and dance artists; Civette, the clever little French equilibrist; Crandall and Clark, banjoists; the European marvels, the three Nichols brothers; the Narragansett quartet, sweet singers; Eugene Everette, the human enigma; the great southern trio, Curtis, Bush and Armstrong, and America's representative musical comedian, Chas E. Schilling, in a programme of excellence never before equalled in the history of amusements."

Exciting Runaway.

There was an exciting runaway on Tejon street yesterday afternoon. A horse belonging to Mrs. Wentz and hitched to a light buggy got away and ran down the street. Several carriages had narrow escapes from a collision but at the corner of Tejon and Huerfano streets, Tom Vaux, a young boy about 16 years of age, caught the animal and got into the buggy. He was unmanageable and dashed across the corner of the sidewalk in front of the old Gazette building. One wheel passed within a few inches of a step ladder on which a man was standing and the other caught the corner of the fruit stand, scattering the lemons in all directions. Then the buggy went on up the walk and broke off two iron hitching posts. One of the wheels was completely crushed, but the buggy went on dragging on the axle. Young Vaux sat calmly in the vehicle all the time sawing and tugging on the lines, but was finally thrown out and lit upon his feet. He kept his hold of the reins and held on until several men could seize the horse by the head. It looked at one time as if the horse would dash into Fairley's plate glass windows. The young fellow did a very daring thing and was congratulated upon his pluck by the crowd that assembled.

A good story is told on a young man from the east who has recently purchased a ranch in this vicinity. A friend from the east who was here in the summer left a valuable bay mare with him to be placed on pasture. A citizen of this place also gave him a bay mare to pasture, and directed him to sell it if possible. A short time ago a horse buyer appeared at the ranch and picked out a number of horses that he wished to purchase. Among them was the bay mare, owned by the eastern gentlemen, and the ranchman sold it, supposing he was selling the horse owned by the Colorado Springs man. Now he is in a dilemma, for the eastern man has written for another friend to take charge of his mare and use it.

A paper was filed with the county clerk yesterday stating that at an adjourned meeting of the Broadmoor Land and Investment company a majority of the stock represented voted to increase the capital stock to $1,000,000.

The brass band at the Deaf and Blind institute is being trained under Prof. D. W. Rawley and the members are becoming quite adept in the use of their instruments.

Miss Anna Tweed has taken a position with Rhinehart, the photographer, of Denver, and left yesterday to assume her duties.

Silver Men as Electors.

Denver Republican:

The tedious and dishonest Times claims, for a consideration, we have no doubt, that the Republican electoral ticket in Colorado is opposed to silver. Mr. D. H. Moffat, the head of that ticket, has more money invested in silver mines and employs more silver miners than any other man in Colorado. Ex-Senator Thomas M. Bowen, another elector on that ticket, has been engaged in silver mining ever since he came to the state, and neither during his term in the senate nor since has he ever missed an opportunity to labor intelligently and effectively for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Ex-Governor Eaton is one of the leading farmers of Colorado, who has also spent a great deal of time and money in silver mining. Ex-Speaker James W. Hanna hails from the silvery San Juan and all his interests must succeed or fail as silver rises or falls. Does it seem reasonable that these men, who have so much at stake in the rehabilitation of silver, should be regarded as unfriendly to the leading industry of Colorado? Is it not probable that they are better informed regarding the needs of the state and the best means of securing the restoration of silver to its old place and value as money than the present tenderfoot owners of The Times, who have given an option on their property, with the intention of selling out and leaving Colorado for good within a month from to-day? We have no fear that the intelligent people of this state will be misled in the slightest degree by the purchased falsehoods of The Times regarding the Republican electoral ticket of Colorado. We believe that every honest Republican in the state will vote for Messrs. Moffat, Bowen, Eaton and Hanna and every other nominee on the Republican ticket next Tuesday.

Manufacturing Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The census bureau has grouped the totals of the preliminary bulletins of manufacturing statistics of fifty cities, for comparison of the census years of 1880 and 1890. The cities are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Boston, Cincinnati, Baltimore, San Francisco, Cleveland, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Newark, N. J., Minneapolis, Detroit, Rochester, Providence, Louisville, Lowell, Washington, Worcester, Omaha, Lynn, Lawrence, Cambridge, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Fall River, Troy, Denver, New Haven, Richmond, Va., Syracuse, Albany, Holyoke, Scranton, Dayton, Bridgeport, Trenton, Allegheny, Grand Rapids, Wilmington, Del., Columbus, O., Camden, N. J., Toledo, Nashville, Memphis and Atlanta.

The total for these fifty cities makes the following showing: Number of establishments 1890, 143,239; 1880, 67,204.

Capital, 1890, $2,275,666,906; 1880, $1,156,-248,095.

Average number of hands, 1890, 2,120,252; 1880, 1,230,585.

Total amount paid in wages, 1890, $1,166,-282,199; 1880, $477,863,837.

Cost of material, 1890, $2,459,125,755; 1880, $1,634,907,274.

Value of products, 1890, $4,646,871,717; 1880, $2,587,752,986.

Difference in the method of inquiry and inclusion in the eleventh census of certain industries omitted at the tenth census account in part for the increase shown. Deducting the total for the industries not reported at 1880 from the total for 1890, the actual increases and percentages of increases appear as follows:

Number of establishments, 60,523, or 90 per cent.

Capital, $1,423,433,194, or 124.54 per cent.

Average number of hands, 799,956, or 65.01 per cent.

Total amount paid in wages, $648,537,282, or 135.71 per cent.

Cost of materials $781,062,554, or 47.77 per cent.

Value of products $1,959,493,580, or 74.95 per cent.

Considering these cities as a group it appears that the average annual wages per hand increased from $388 in 1880 to $555 in 1890, or 43.04 per cent. This is a general average for all classes of employees including officers, firm members, piece workers, etc., and is obtained after deducting the total for the industries not reported in 1880 from the totals for 1890.

South Carolina's Vote Endangered.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 3.—There is danger of the loss of this state to Cleveland. It was discovered to-day that a serious error has been made in the printing of the Democratic electoral ticket in this state and will result in the entire Democratic electoral vote being thrown out on account of illegal tickets if the error is not corrected. As it is the tickets have been in the hands of the commission of election and county commissioners and have been partially distributed. Therein lies the danger. It is hard to tell what proportion of the tickets which have been sent out from the state committee headquarters are illegal. Most of those heard from are a sixteenth of an inch too long, some too small and some too large. The law says they must be 5 by 2½ inches in size, and the responsibility of such a serious error seems hard to fix. The tickets went through the hands of the executive committee.

DR PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

BOTH FAIL.

Judge Campbell's Decisions in the Election Ticket Cases.

At 5 o'clock last evening Judge Campbell, of the district court, decided the cases brought before him the day previous in regard to printing and omitting certain names on certain tickets on the official ballot.

The first case was in regard to omitting the names of the People's party electors from the Democratic ticket. This case was from Douglass county, and petitioners held that they had sent their resignations to the secretary of state and that they should not appear on the ticket. Judge Campbell simply stated that he believed he had no jurisdiction in the matter, that action should have been taken before the secretary of state and not before the court.

As it will now be too late to begin other proceedings that ends the case. Judge Campbell filed his decision with the clerk and it will go to Douglass county to-day.

The second case was that in which J. M. Brinson, as chairman of the Democratic county central committee, applied to have the names of M. A. Leddy and other candidates placed under both the rooster and silver bullion Democratic tickets. In his decision Judge Campbell recites at length the facts as they appear in the pleadings, and also discusses at length the pleadings of the petitioner's attorney that the case is similar to the one brought before the supreme court. The two cases he holds are entirely dissimilar. He says: "In my judgment where the nominees are of one convention only they are not entitled to be placed upon more than one ticket, and so far as the evidence here discloses—and I am not basing my judgment upon anything except the facts as disclosed by the pleadings, the testimony and the admissions in this case—there is more evidence with respect to these nominations in question that the rooster Democratic ticket is the proper one, than that the other one is the proper Democratic ticket." In denying the motion he bases his action almost entirely upon the fact that it would now be impossible to print and distribute the tickets properly, holding that it would be a greater wrong to do that than to permit the tickets to go forth not printed to suit all parties. His decision in regard to this is as follows:

"But the objection which appears to me insuperable to granting relief here is that to attempt now to correct this alleged error, or omission, would be a most serious interference with the proper distribution of the ballots to the various election precincts in the county. This appears from the uncontradicted affidavit of the county clerk, which is to the effect that this correction could not now be made without such interference. The ballots are practically all printed, and being printed when this application was presented; and as the affidavit states there is such a scarcity of paper and the time at the disposal of the county clerk is so limited that it would not enable him to comply with the order, if made at this time; so there is the choice, even if the petitioner's contention is correct, between practically disfranchising all the voters of this county, and the ordering of the county clerk to place the names of petitioners upon both of these tickets. As between the two, I have no hesitation in refusing the application.

"It cannot be denied that there are serious defects in this election law, which may work hardships upon nominees. The time fixed for the printing of the tickets, and the regulation as to the distribution of the ballots, are not, in my judgment, what they should be for counties of the population of this, Arapahoe, and other large counties. But these defects are something which the court should not supply, unless it could be done with fairness and justice to all parties concerned, and unless the law would clearly warrant it. The legislature is the authority to which such appeals should be addressed. The application is denied."

Monthly Weather Record.

Following is the weather record for October, 1892, by Emery P. Moon, near Husted, Colo.; altitude 6560 feet.

Maximum temperature 82 on the 1st.

Minimum temperature 20 on the 31st.

Mean temperature 48.52.

Maximum daily mean temperature 62 on the 1st.

Minimum daily mean temperature 34 on the 22d.

Number clear days 20.

Number fair days 6.

Number cloudy or foul days 5.

No days on which rain or snow fell 3.

Total snowfall 25.50 inches.

Total precipitation (water) 3.07 inches.

Prevailing wind, south, 16 days.

Temperature 4.54 degrees lower than October, 1891, and precipitation 2.25 inches greater.

As an honest Populist Judge Bell does not find smooth sailing among the farmers of his judicial district. This has taken definite form and shape in Mesa county. The Fruita Grange No. 105 on Saturday of last week passed resolutions repudiating him as its candidate for congress, and considers him unworthy of the support of all honest, industrious citizens. The majority of the Populists of the farmers of Mesa county have formally withdrawn their support from Judge Bell, and urge the members of the party in southern Colorado to weigh well the reason for this action before they determine for whom they propose to vote for congressman.—Ouray Plaindealer.

A few weeks ago, and New Castle was a People's party stronghold. To-day it is Republican. This result has been accomplished by the wild stories of the Populists, and the common sense of New Castle's inhabitants. The coal metropolis will give a handsome majority to the Republican ticket, national, state and county.—Glenwood Avalanche.

Since the campaign began there has nothing taken place that has done the Populist cause more harm than the organized plan of the Denver News to boycott individuals and communities that oppose its calamity measures and candidates. This is anarchistic and is so recognized by all sane persons. The majority of the people of Colorado are not fools, idiots or knaves.—Ouray Plaindealer.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

FOUND.

FOUND—A dark brown horse, about 2 years old, with white star on forehead; strayed on the pasture of James Smith, near Falcon. For further information apply to above person at the Garden Ranch.

LOST.

LOST—A small bay pony; old. J. A. brand on left flank. Finder will be rewarded by sending to 824 N. Tejon.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the county court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one hundred and five dollars, ($105.00), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against M. H. Hahn in favor of E. F. Welles out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said M. H. Hahn, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

One black horse described as follows: two white hind feet, white spot on nose; also one open buggy and one set single buggy harness.

Therefore, according to said command, shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named M. H. Hahn in and to the above described property, on Wednesday the 16th day of November 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house, in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 3d day of November, 1892.

M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff of El Paso county.

Date of first publication, Nov. 5th, 1892.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF COLORADO, EL PASO COUNTY. } ss.

In the County Court of El Paso county, in probate.

In the matter of Jennie M. Jackson, administratrix with will annexed, of the estate of Silas A. Jackson, deceased, Petitioner.

vs.

Anna Jackson, widow of said Silas A. Jackson, deceased; Maranda Gaylord, Milton Jackson, Mason Jackson, Julius Jackson, Leonard Jackson, William Jackson and Ida G. Jackson, adult children, and Walter S. Jackson, minor child of said Silas A. Jackson, deceased; and Truman P. Gaylord, Ernest Gaylord, and Gladys Gaylord, minor children of said Maranda Gaylord; and Fay L. Jackson, minor child of said Milton Jackson; and Silas L. Jackson, Milton Jackson and Laura M. Jackson, minor children of said Mason Jackson; and Frank E. Jackson, Laura E. Jackson, Maggie M. Jackson and Eva M. Jackson, minor children of said Leonard Jackson; and Nellie Jackson, Vivian Jackson, Irene P. Jackson and Baby Jackson, whose Christian name is unknown, minor children of said William Jackson, Defendants.

Petition to sell real estate to pay debts.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Maranda Gaylord, and her minor children Truman P. Gaylord, Ernest Gaylord and Gladys Gaylord; Milton Jackson and his minor child Fay L. Jackson; Julius Jackson; William Jackson and his minor children, Nellie Jackson, Vivian Jackson, Irene P. Jackson and Baby Jackson whose Christian name is unknown, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Judge of the county court of said El Paso county, notice is hereby given to the said non-resident defendants, that the petitioner, Jennie M. Jackson, administratrix with will annexed of the estate of Silas A. Jackson, deceased, has filed her petition in the said county court of El Paso county, for an order to sell the premises belonging to the estate of said deceased, or so much thereof as may be needed to pay the debts and legacies of said deceased, and described as follows, to-wit:

The south half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four; the north-east quarter, the north half of the south-east quarter, the east half of the north-west quarter, the north half of the south-west quarter, the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five, all in township seventeen, south range sixty-five west of the sixth principal meridian, in El Paso county, Colorado; also all of section five; the east half and the south half of the south-west quarter of section six; the north half of the north-east quarter, and the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section seven; and the north half of section eight, all in township eighteen south, range sixty-four west of the sixth principal meridian in Pueblo county, Colorado; and that a summons has been issued out of this court against you, returnable at the November, A. D. 1892, term of said court, to be holden on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1892, at the court house in Colorado Springs in El Paso county, Colorado; and that said cause has been continued to the January A. D. 1893 term of said court, to be holden at the same place on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1893.

Now, unless you, the said Maranda Gaylord, Truman P. Gaylord, Ernest Gaylord, Gladys Gaylord, Milton Jackson, Fay L. Jackson, Julius Jackson, William Jackson, Nellie Jackson, Vivian Jackson, Irene P. Jackson and Baby Jackson whose Christian name is unknown, shall personally be and appear before said county court of El Paso county, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Colorado Springs, in said county, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1893, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's petition filed therein, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

{SEAL.} Witness Edward F. Wright, Clerk of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, at his office in Colorado Springs, this 27th day of October, A. D. 1892, and the seal of said court hereunto affixed.

EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.

By CLAY H. WHITE, Deputy.

Colburn & Dudley, Attorneys for Petitioner.

The Pearce-Hersey Reduction Company's

ORE SAMPLING WORKS.

513 W. Huerfano St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Sampling charges $3 per ton. Less than one ton and over one-half a ton twenty cents per hundred pounds. Less than five hundred pounds, twenty-five cents per hundred. Any quantity of ore sampled down to suit your choice of charge, and

Cost of Assay Reductions and Determinations for

	250 Grains Of Ore.	Pound Of Ore.	10 Pounds Of Ore.	20 Pounds Of Ore.	30 Pounds Of Ore.	One Ton Of Ore.
Gold, Silver & Lead.	$3 00	$6 00	$15 00	$25 00	$30 00	$350 00
Gold and Silver....	2 00	5 00	15 00	25 00	30 00	325 00
Silver...........	1 50	4 00	13 00	20 00	25 00	300 00

All ores, under this system of determination, are SMELTED. Will also assay for Copper, retort Amalgam, refine Gold and Silver Retorts, or melt any kind of metals or alloy for foundry castings. Terms cash with your orders. Please call.

STATE OF COLORADO, EL PASO COUNTY. } ss.

In the District Court.

Charlotte E. Hanscom, plaintiff, vs. George G. Hanscom, George B. Hanscom, commonly called Ben Hanscom, Martin Van Nason, defendants.

The People of the State of Colorado, to the above named defendants, greeting:

You are hereby again required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the district court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of said court within and for the said county of El Paso and state of Colorado, within twenty days after service hereof, if you are served within said county; or, if you are served out of said county, or by publication, then within thirty days after service hereof, exclusive of the day of service. A copy of the complaint not being served with this summons you are by law allowed ten days additional to the time above mentioned in which to appear and answer.

If you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, exclusive of the day of service, judgment will be taken against you by default according to the prayer of the complaint: That you, the said George G. Hanscom, be required, by some short day to be fixed by the court to pay into the hands of the clerk of this court for the use of plaintiff, some reasonable sum to be fixed by the court, for the counsel fees of plaintiff and for suit money to enable plaintiff to prosecute her said action, together with other sum or sums to be fixed by the court, sufficient for the maintenance of plaintiff during the pendency of said action; that upon final hearing you be required to aliment plaintiff and pay her or into the hands of the clerk of the court for her use, some gross sum to be appointed by the court, sufficient for the maintenance of plaintiff during her life, or some stipend, monthly or otherwise, to be fixed by the court, sufficient for the maintenance of plaintiff in accordance with the means, ability and station in life of you the said George G. Hanscom, and having reference likewise to your misconduct as set forth in the plaintiff's complaint, and according as the conduct of plaintiff as the wife of you the said George G. Hanscom during your cohabitation set forth in the said complaint shall appear by the testimony given before the court; that all moneys, as well the counsel fees suit money and alimony pendente lite, as the permanent alimony or maintenance which shall be adjudged to plaintiff, be declared a lien upon the below described premises and personal property, and satisfied out of the same; that if such suit money, counsel fees and alimony pendente lite, permanent alimony or maintenance, or any part thereof be not paid by you the said George G. Hanscom, according to the order of the court, you the said George B. Hanscom be required to make good the same, or that such portion of the said lands and personal property as may be necessary be sold for the satisfaction thereof; that the conveyances in the complaint mentioned, heretofore executed by you the said George G. Hanscom, about the month of September, A. D. 1891, conveying to the said defendant, Martin Van Nason, those certain premises in the City of Colorado Springs, in the said county of El Paso, known and described as lot eight (8), and the south fifty (50) feet of lot seven in block thirty-two (32), in the said City of Colorado Springs, and certain other conveyances, transfers, sales and assignments by you the said George G. Hanscom to you the said George B. Hanscom, about the same time, conveying, transferring, assigning and setting over unto you the said George B. Hanscom certain lands situate in the county of Elbert, in the State of Colorado, known and described as the southwest quarter and the southeast quarter, and the south half and northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, of section eight (8), and the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section eighteen (18), all in township ten (10), south of range fifty-eight (58) west, 920 acres of land more or less, together with other lands enclosed with the same and forming an enclosure of three miles or thereabouts in width and fifteen miles or thereabouts in length; and transferring, assigning and setting over unto you the said George B. Hanscom all the cattle, horses, sheep, stock and farming implements on hand at the said ranch theretofore to you the said George G. Hanscom belonging, be declared fraudulent and void as against plaintiff; that a receiver be appointed for the lands, premises and personal chattels so fraudulently conveyed by you the said George G. Hanscom to the said Martin Van Nason and the said George B. Hanscom, respectively, with authority to receive and take possession of the said lands and personal property, and collect the rents, income and profits thereof, and sell and dispose of the said personal property, and apply such rents, income and proceeds under the direction of the court, to the satisfaction of whatever may be adjudged to plaintiff in the said action; and that plaintiff may have such other and further relief or such other and different relief as to the court shall seem meet, and her cost.

R. E. WILSON,
WELLS, MACON & FURMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated this October 10th, A. D., 1892.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

T. C. Commutation Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to commute to cash and to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk county court in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on December 1, 1892, viz.: John Curr, T. C. No. 7612, for the w hf sw qr, se qr sw qr sec 21, tp 15 s rg 66 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his compliance with the T. C. Laws, viz: Alma Jaques, William Strachan, John McLain, Leroy Dart, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of James Knight Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, That on Monday the 28th day of November, A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the November term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, James E. De Remer, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 11, 1892.

J. E. DE REMER,
Administrator of the estate of James Knight deceased.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of George C. Hamilton, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, That on Monday, the 28th day of November, A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the November term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, George W. Hamilton, executor of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executor, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executor. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 10, 1892.

GEORGE W. HAMILTON,
Executor of the estate of George C. Hamilton deceased.

LEWIS E. SHERMAN.

[illegible]

Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

[illegible] Colorado Springs.

G. S. BARNES & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE.

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,

Studebaker Wagons,

Farm Machinery and Implements,

Portland and Louisville Cement,

Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,

Corrugated Iron Roofing,

Hay Bale Ties, Etc.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

Colorado Springs.

MINING APPLICATION NO. 316.

Mineral Survey No. 7249.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, PUEBLO, COLO., October 1, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that J. B. Wheeler whose postoffice is Manitou, has made application for a patent on the Denver, Fairview, Jennie Linn, Manitou and May Bell lodes bearing silver and other minerals, with surface ground for working same, situate in Mount Rosa mining district, El Paso county, state of Colorado, and described in the plat and field notes on file in this office, as follows, viz:

DENVER LODE.

Beginning at cor. No. 1 identical with U. S. L. M. 7249 whence a spruce tree 12 ins. diam. bears n 58° w 40 ft., thence s 31° 30' w 1500 ft. to cor. No. 2 thence s 58° 30' e 300 ft to cor. No. 3, thence n 31° 30' e 1500 ft to cor No. 4, thence n 58° 30' w 300 ft. to cor. No. 1 the place of beginning.

FAIRVIEW LODE.

Beginning at cor. No. 5 thence n 58° 30' west 300 ft. to cor. No. 6, thence n 45° 31' e 1500 ft. to cor. No. 7, thence s 58° 30' e 300 ft. to cor. No. 8, thence s 45° 30' w 1500 ft. to cor. No. 5, the place of beginning. From cor. No. 5, cor. No. 4 of Denver lode bears n 58° 30' w 42 ft.

JENNIE LINN LODE.

Beginning at cor. No. 9 identical with cor. No. 14 of Manitou lode, thence n 16° 30' e 1500 ft. to cor. No. 10, thence s 67° e 300 ft. to cor. No. 11, thence s 16° 30' w 1500 ft. to cor. No. 12, identical with cor. No. 13 of this survey Manitou lode, thence n 67° w 300 ft. to cor. No. 9 the place of beginning.

MANITOU LODE.

Beginning at cor. No. 13, thence n 67° w 300 ft. to cor. No. 14 whence cor. No. 5 of this survey Fairview lode bears s 45° 27' w 472 ft., thence s 23° w 1500 ft. to cor. No. 15, thence s 67° e 300 ft. to cor. No. 16, thence n 23° e 1500 ft. to cor. No. 13 the place of beginning.

MAY BELL LODE.

Beginning at cor. No. 17, thence n 16° 30' e 1500 ft. to cor. No. 18, whence cor. Nos. 12 and 13 Manitou and Jennie Linn lodes of this survey, bears s 11° 2' w 181 ft., thence s 74° e 300 ft. to cor. No. 19, thence s 16° 30' w 1500 ft. to cor. No. 20, thence n 74° w 300 ft. to cor. No. 17, the place of beginning. Var 14° 30' e.

Containing 51.41 acres, and forming a portion of the suspended tp. 15 s., rg. 67 w of the 6th principal meridian. Said location being recorded in volume 79, pages 322, 323, 324 and 347 of the records of El Paso county, Colorado.

Adjoining claimants none known.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

First publication Oct. 8, 1892, last, December 17, 1892.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of John U. Lundstrom, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 28th day of November A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the November term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, J. E. Lundstrom, administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 5th, 1892.

JOHN E. LUNDSTROM,
Administrator of the estate of John U. Lundstrom, deceased.

STATE OF COLORADO, COUNTY OF EL PASO, } ss.

In the county court.

Emma L. Williams, plaintiff, vs. Jeremiah Williams, defendant. } Summons.

The people of the state of Colorado, to Jeremiah Williams, the defendant above named, greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the county court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinbefore specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of the court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the grounds of desertion and the failure of defendant to make reasonable provision for the support of plaintiff, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made:

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1892.

EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk.

By CLAY H. WHITE, Deputy Clerk.

Colburn & Dudley, Attorneys for plaintiff.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Nov. 2, 1892.

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